FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 240 15 December 1986

ALBANIA

French Senate Chairman Receives Delegation B 1
People's Assembly Election Commission Approved B 1
Strict Electrical Conservation Demanded B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 6 Dec]

BULGARIA

Missing Athlete Case 'Secret Services Act' C 1
Zhivkov, Atanasov Meet USSR Agriculture Minister C 1
Farm Machinery Agreements C 2
Briefs: Exchanges With United States; Ambassadors to Netherlands, Tunisia; KWP Working Group Visit C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Delegation Returns Home 14 Dec D 1
Bilak Addresses CPCZ CC, Stresses Marxist Unity D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 6 Dec]
Marxist-Leninist Doctrine Acts as Unifying Force D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 21 Nov]
Herman Attacks Party Weekly at CPCZ Plenum D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Dec]
Press Carries Approved 1987 Budget Figures D 11
[Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Dec]
USSR Cooperation in N-Power Engineering Cited D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 14 Nov]
USSR Cooperation Commission Session Begins D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Transport Minister Gives Report on USSR Crash E 1
69 Reported Dead E 2
Government Expresses Sympathy E 2
Stoph Receives USSR Foreign Trade Minister E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29-30 Nov]
Joint USSR Cooperation Commission Session Begins E 3
CPCZ Kapek-Led Delegation Arrives in Berlin E 4
[Prague]
Tours Berlin Computer Institute [Prague] E 5
Kessler Attends Ceremony for New Academy Head E 5
SED Central Committee Announces Death of Verner E 5
1987 National Economic Plan Law Published E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Nov]
Briefs: SFRY Economic Cooperation Protocol; CPCZ Education, Science Delegation E 15

HUNGARY

Agricultural Cooperatives Congress Opens F 1
Kadar Attends Meeting F 1
Communique Signed on KISZ Visit to Laos F 2
Associations To Modernize Import Installations F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 19 Nov]
Briefs: Indonesian Official Visits; Delegation in Damascus; F 4
MSZMP Greets Akel Congress; Bulgarian Delegation Visits;
Railroad Agreement With CSSR; Hungarian-Ethiopian
Scientific Agreement

POLAND

Jaruzelski Speech to Consultative Council G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Dec]
Leaders Address People's Council Meeting G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Dec]
Jablonski Recalls Martial Law, Draws Lessons G 7
Commentary Views Martial Law Anniversary [Krol] G 9
PRC Delegate Addresses TU Congress in Warsaw G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Nov]
Session of Libyan Mixed Commission Ends G 10
Orzechowski Meets State Department's Simons G 11

ROMANIA

Grand National Assembly Proceedings Resumed H 1
Adopts Agenda, Discusses Bills H 1
Ancuta Presents Draft Budget H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Renovica 'Very Satisfied' With USSR Visit I 1
Significance of Renovica's Moscow Visit Assessed I 2
'Long-Term Importance' [Novak] I 2
'Stable Development' of Ties [Canak] I 3
Croatian SR, USSR Sign Economic Protocol 13 Dec I 4
Electric Power Shortage Worsens in Vojvodina I 4
Montenegro Lacks Electricity; Restrictions I 5
Croatian Power Supply 'Increasingly Unfavorable' I 5
Romania 'Jeopardized' Electrical Power Supply I 5

FRENCH SENATE CHAIRMAN RECEIVES DELEGATION

AU121726 Tirana ATA in English 0931 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 12 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Senate of the French Republic, Alain Poher, received the vice minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, on December 11. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly spirit, it was spoken of the further development of the relations between the two countries in fields of mutual interest.

The chairman of the French Senate, Alain Poher, appreciated the independent policy of the PSR of Albania and expressed the best wishes for the Albanian people and the further development and progress of Albania. Attending this meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in France, Maxhun Peka.

On occasion of the visit of the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania to France, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Paris, Mashun Peka, gave a reception. Present were the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Didier Bariani; the former minister and now vice chairman of the Commission for Relations with Foreign Countries of the French Parliament, Jean-Francois Deniau; the director for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francois Plaisant; the president of the Academy of Paris, Helen Ahrweiler the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana, Philippe Legrain; the secretary general of the France-Albania Friendship Association, Abraham Behar; deputies; representatives of the trade firms; journalists; professors; friends and well-wishers of our country, etc. The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTION COMMISSION APPROVED

AU121759 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Dec 86

["Press Review" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 12 (ATA) -- Today's press reports that the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania approved the Central Commission of the elections to the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly made up of 13 members, headed by Sotir Kocollari, president of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania. [passage omitted]

STRICT ELECTRICAL CONSERVATION DEMANDED

AU121505 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Unattributed announcement: "Not a Single Case of Exceeded Quotas in Electrical Energy Can Be Permitted"]

[Text] The long drought has created a new situation in the problem of the use of electrical energy. The conservation of this resource, of course, must be a constant working practice in every sector, but in this situation demands for particularly firm discipline in its use, reduced consumption levels, and firmer control in all sectors are the order of the day. [The announcement was published prominently in a box in boldface immediately to the right of the paper's masthead]

MISSING ATHLETE CASE 'SECRET SERVICES ACT'

AU131958 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 13 Dec 86

["A Secret Services Act" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 13 (BRA) -- The Bulgarian athlete Naum Shalamanov has been transferred from London to Turkey today. His flight from Melbourne via London to Ankara, as described by the news agencies, reminds one of a captive's convoy.

On Friday morning in mysterious circumstances Shalamanov left for London, informs Deutche Press Agentur. An information of United Press International explains that he had been escorted by the Australian police to the airport.

The situation at London's Heathrow Airport had been similar. After he had stepped off the airplane, writes Associated Press, Shalamanov "quickly was surrounded by uniformed police and by Turkish embassy representatives". Britain's domestic news agency The Press Association adds: "He was hustled into a station wagon belonging to the Turkish Embassy, which was parked on the tarmac next to the aircraft."

The athlete had spent the night at the guarded residence of the Turkish ambassador in London. And there, as at the the airports in Australia and the English capital, no journalist was permitted to speak with him. Today, again under heavy guard, he had been transported with a special plane to the military airport near Ankara.

Some details about the "disappearance" of the Bulgarian athlete from the hotel in Melbourne also became known. According to Radio Ankara he had been taken with a car and hidden in some village house.

This fact strengthens the impression of an organized act against the Bulgarian citizen. In this case the Turkish secret services once again made use of the typical ways and means of state terrorism.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV MEET USSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU121838 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, minister of the tractor and agricultural machinery industry of the USSR.

The talks discussed the state of the cooperation between the two countries in this field of production. Agreements have already been prepared for direct production contacts between large Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises for agricultural equipment. It was noted that the joint science and production organizations which have been set up are a qualitatively new form of integration among the socialist countries and that it would contribute to revealing the advantages of socialism more fully.

The talks were also attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council. Minister A. Yezhevskiy was also received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Farm Machinery Agreements

AU131658 Sofia BTA in English 2059 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- Mr Krustyo Stanilov, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Economic Council, and Mr Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, minister of the tractor and agricultural machinery industry of the USSR, signed at the Economic Council here an agreement on the establishment of a joint Bulgaro-Soviet association for diesel engines combustion equipment and a protocol for the extension of the agreement on specialistion and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the field of the tractor and agricultural machinery industry. The documents open up prospects for the expansion and promotion of cooperation in the manufacturing and reciprocal deliveries of modern farming machines of high efficiency and reliability.

Special attention is devoted to the joint efforts in the development and introduction of electronics and automation equipment in agricultural engineering. The strengthening of the business interaction between the two countries in this field will be based on the latest techno-scientific advances.

The sides also endorsed agreements on the establishment of direct production links between the Tractor Combined Works in Karlovo and the Minsk Tractor Plant Manufacturing Association, between the Optics and Laser Technology Combined Works in Plovdiv and the Pribor Research and Industrial Association in the town of Aprelevka, between the Georgi Dimitrov Plant in Ruse and the Harvester Manufacturing Association in Berdyansk, as well as between other enterprises of the two countries.

BRIEFS

EXCHANGES WITH UNITED STATES -- Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- The mixed Bulgarian-U.S. Commission for Cultural, Scientific and Technological Exchanges met in a session in Sofia on December 8 and 9. It specified and adopted a new plan for cooperation between the two countries in these fields for the 1987-1988 period. For Bulgaria, the plan was signed by Ambassador Khristo Santov of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for the United States it was signed by Mr Melvyn Levitsky, the U.S. ambassador to Sofia. The session marked the 10th anniversary of the bilaterial agreement on cooperation in culture, science and technology. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 10 Dec 86 AU]

AMBASSADORS TO NETHERLANDS, TUNISIA -- The State Council has relieved Khristo Dochev Darenkov from the post of ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Khristo Kolev Miladinov has been appointed Bulgarian ambassador to this country. Vladislav Videnov Kostov has been relieved of his post as ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Tunisia. Khristo Yordanov Markov has been appointed Bulgarian ambassador to this country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 86 p 8 AU]

WPK WORKING GROUP VISIT -- In accordance with the plan on cooperation between the BCP and the Worker's Party of Korea (WPK), from 13 to 21 November a working group of the WPK Central Committee led by Kim Chan-song, deputy head of the Central Committee Industry Department, visited Bulgaria. The working group visited Sofia City and Stara Zagora, Plovdiv, Blegoevgrad, and Kyustendil Okrugs, where it had many meetings in party committees, enterprises, and scientific research organizations on issues related to developing electronics and the automation of production. The working group was received by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, who briefed the guests on the work done in the party and country in implementing a new qualitative growth or our economy. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 86 p 6 AU]

CHINESE DELEGATION RETURNS HOME 14 DEC

LD141912 Prague CTK in English 1818 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 14 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, led by candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy head of its International Relations Department Li Shuzheng, left here today.

The delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia on December 11 at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation was received by Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak, and held talks at the party Central Committee International Policy Department.

BILAK ADDRESSES CPCZ CC, STRESSES MARXIST UNITY

AU110401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 86 p 5

[Unsigned report on the statement delivered by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the opening session of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session at Prague Castle on 5 December]

[Text] It is as Comrade Husak stressed in his statement: the urgent need to accelerate economic and social development follows from the complicated conditions of the international situation. The main thing is that we must realize more profoundly the connections existing between the domestic and foreign policy tasks which we must resolve. The successful development of the economic and spiritual potential of the socialist countries enhances the impact of the socialist community on the fight for peace, international security, and social progress throughout the world. It is from this viewpoint, too, that we must regard the problems which are on the agenda of the present session.

World developments convince us day after day that the issues of peace and disarmament are cardinal issues. We are making no secret of the fact that any progress in the sphere of disarmament would naturally enable us to concentrate even more forces and means on a quicker advancement. Not only ourselves but all nations without exception would profit by this. The world would become more secure, peace would become firmer.

Trust, not the theory of fear; disarmament, not armament; understanding, not threats -- this is our policy. This is also the main content of the Delhi declaration on the principles of a world without nuclear arms, adopted a few days ago by the Soviet Union and India. This extremely significant appeal, which bears in mind the preservation and development of human civilization, and which is already backed today by more than 1 billion people, is comprehensible and close to Czechoslovakia's people, who fully support it.

Czechoslovakia is a firm link in the socialist community, which has set for itself the paths to be followed for a further dynamic, innovative advance in all spheres. This is also fully reflected in the socialist countries' broad foreign policy activity and in their far-reaching peace initiatives.

In the first place it is the CPSU's foreign policy which is becoming increasingly attractive to the nations of the world, because of its frankness, intelligibility, and deep peace logic. [paragraph continues]

It is a policy which breaks up the old patterns, slanders, and lies spread about socialism. It is a policy which uncompromisingly unmasks the truly antihumane and egostic intentions of the enemies of peace and disarmament, and which forces them to show themselves in a true light. At the same time this policy is injecting new strength into the broad antiwar progressive and democratic movement.

In Reykjavik, as Comrade Husak told us, the new ideas and approaches to problems of our nuclear age were demonstrated in a most concentrated form. The Soviet Union formulated a bold new platform which enhances the prospects of resolving the basic issue of the present -- nuclear disarmament. For the first time in history, the issue of not merely limiting but also totally liquidating nuclear arms reached the level of practical negotiations. The Soviet approach is a balanced one, where nobody gets preferential treatment in it, and everybody could benefit from its acceptance. The world could take the decisive step away from the nuclear abyss.

As was stressed at the Moscow conference, the CSSR and other socialist states unconditionally supported the course taken by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik and the complex of proposals submitted by it.

The attractiveness of these proposals and the realistic prospects opened in Reykjavik for mankind showed that socialism knows the way out of the present armament maze. The meeting, which was to have been a test for ascertaining which concessions the United States is prepared to make, has become the moment of truth for the world, thanks to the bold proposals submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The peoples of the world are beginning to grasp that all U.S. declarations about peace, disarmament, liberty, democracy, humanism or human rights are insincere.

Immediately after Reykjavik the United States began distorting both the purpose of Soviet proposals and the contents of the Reykjavik negotiations. It decided to continue its aggressive, provocative policy. The extreme right-wing forces of the military-industrial complex are thus showing everybody who actually rules America. This is testified to by the expulsion of 55 Soviet diplomats and UN workers. Gross insults are addressed to the Soviet Union, insults taken from the vocabulary of the times of the most primitive anticommunism, and totally alien to cultured international relations.

Through the fault of aggressive U.S. circles, the situations involving Nicaragua and Syria have become extremely exacerbated; the SALT II and the antimissile defense agreements are being grossly violated. All this aims to frustrate the achievements of Reykjavik. The entire affair surrounding the deliveries of American arms to Iran undoubtedly contains elements of a serious warning to the President, and pushes him towards an even more aggressive policy.

The U.S. Administration's policy continues to proceed from false illusions on the possibility of achieving technological supremacy over the countries of the socialist community with the help of the so-called SDI, and thereby realizing its plans of acquiring hegemony. The U.S. Administration is not concealing its joy over the fact that no agreement on this issue had been reached and that armament will continue on an even higher level. It is sufficient to recall the words of Kenneth Adelman, director of the American agency for armament control, who said that "to sacrifice the SDI would mean to kill the hen which lays the golden eggs." The administration is also not concealing its political plans aimed at achieving a social revanche. The U.S. President himself has declared that the United States is concerned not only with averting war but also with what they [as published] call the expansion of freedom and the Soviet Union in particular.

Certain Western figures are pretending today that they knew nothing about the actual topics in the Reykjavik negotiations. It is really remarkable that even those politicians in Western Europe who formerly spoke about the need for armament control and about a balanced elimination of nuclear arms from our continent by means of treaties, have suddenly become frightened by the prospect of a nuclear-free Europe.

On 5 November 1986 the AFP agency conceded, and I quote, that "the prospect of a total liquidation of all nuclear arms is terrifying to the West." Another claim is that one cannot agree to the withdrawal of the "nuclear umbrella" from Western Europe (that is what they call the American missiles) because the Warsaw Pact states have supremacy in conventional weapons.

The Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact representatives in June 1986 adopted a most specific disarmament program, reaching from the Atlantic to the Urals. All of 5 months have passed since that time, and the NATO states have not replied to this program. They claim they are studying the program's proposals. A new proposal to open direct negotiations between experts of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states was rejected.

The Western powers are striving to prove that a missile agreement would be possible if the Soviet Union were to "unwrap the package" and take out some of its contents; in other words, if it were to withdraw its demands on banning tests outside of laboratories within the framework of the so-called SDI. They are striving in every way to prove that the so-called SDI does not threaten the security of the socialist countries. However, the problem lies exactly in the complex nature of the Soviet proposals. To withdraw all missiles and to permit the so-called SDI -- that is, Star Wars -- would be similar to a gardner removing the hedge around his garden and letting the neighbor's goat roam about.

We are concerned to note that instead of practicing disarmament, the ruling circles in Great Britain and France are doing everything to raise their countries' offensive nuclear strength. They are supported in this respect by the right-wing forces in the FRG, which are calling for additional arms and additional missiles. They are vying with each other in rhetorical exercises about the terrors Western Europe could expect after nuclear disarmament. They see terror in disarmament -- not peace, not order, not a more satisfactory and greater security. We would like to believe that realism, and the feeling of coresponsibility for the fate of their own peoples and of our entire continent, will in the end prevail in West European political circles.

A historic opportunity was created in Reykjavik, for which one must wage a stubborn struggle. It is becoming apparent that this struggle will not be easy. Within the peace efforts it is important to implant in the peoples' minds that socialism and peace are in absolute unity. One must unmask imperialism as the cause of tension in all spheres. One must consolidate the unity of socialist countries, and their economic, political, and military strength as a whole but also in individual countries separately. This is the core of the political-educational work of our party and of the socialist state. Together with the Soviet Union, we remain optimists in the present complicated situation. We will remain loyal to our peace line. We will do everything to enable the process which began in Reykjavik to continue.

The international communist and workers movements represent a significant political force in the struggle for peace and, against the policy of imperialism, for the social transformation of the world. The congress has charged us with the duty of devoting constant attention to consolidating unity and to supporting every initiative aimed at strengthening class solidarity and cooperation in the fight for common aims, for peace and socialism. To promote these aims we are making use of all contacts and relations, on both bilateral and multilateral levels. [paragraph continues]

CPCZ delegations are taking an active part in the overwhelming majority of congresses of our fraternal parties. Lecturers, studies and official delegations are being exchanged. We are thus contributing to the search for common approaches in the fight for peace and social progress. We are deepening and expanding contacts with the communist and workers parties, with which we have traditionally good relations.

Naturally, our broadest cooperation is developed with European fraternal parties, particularly in socialist countries. We are also doing everything to normalize relations with parties with which we have had conflicts and differing viewpoints. As was already said at the congress, we do not regard differing opinions on these or those issues as something unnatural. We proceed from the principles of equal rights and of respect for the different tasks and conditions in the individual parties' activities. At the same time, we are striving to strengthen all that links us with them in the fulfillment of the communists' great, progressive mission in the fight for the interests and rights of the working people throughout the world.

About 95 Communist parties are operating in the world, and more than 80 million members are organized in their ranks. With a few exceptions, we have quite good relations with all fraternal parties in the world. We are glad of the normalization of our relations with the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), a significant political force both in Japan and on the Asian continent. India has two communist parties. We are deepening our traditionally good cooperation with the Communist Party of India (Marxists). We respect the situation existing in the Indian communist movement and we welcome the process of rapprochement which is taking place there, too.

During the past few years, our relations with the PCF weakened. Today we can say that they are normal. This is also how the comrades in the PCF leadership appraise this state of affairs.

Significant steps have been taken in relations with the PCI. We trust that they will lead to a full normalization of relations.

Spain has two Communist parties today: The PCE and the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, with which we have had good cooperation from the very moment of its establishment. As regards the PCE, it has acknowledged its mistakes in its stands toward our party, and it has asked for the renewal of mutual contacts which it had unilaterally broken off in 1969. After negotiations with the PCE delegation, in Prague, the relations with this party were also normalized. Thus, we have contacts today with both Spanish parties, and we support them in their efforts to effect unification on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Only the AWP and the Communist Party of The Netherlands are an exception in our relations in Europe; it is not through our own fault that we have no relations with them.

As Comrade Gorbachev stressed at the Moscow conference of general and first secretaries of fraternal parties, 80 communist parties are in favor of convening a worldwide meeting of communist and workers parties. We are convinced of the usefulness of such a meeting and we support this idea. However, the current situation in our movement must be assessed realistically. The important thing is not to weaken the movement by realizing this idea -- on the contrary, it should consolidate the movement. We share the view of the CPSU and of other fraternal parties that even though the convening of such a meeting would be useful, it will nevertheless still need some time.

We have taken a signficant step toward renewing relations with the CPC. Despite a whole number of differences of opinions, we consider it right to establish contacts with the CPC and thus to acquire the opportunity for a direct exchange of views.

After our negotiations in Beijing we now expect a visit to Prague by a CPC Central Committee delegation, with which we will discuss further possibilities of cooperation.

In keeping with the line adopted by the 17th congress of our party, our relations with China are expanding -- both in the economic and political spheres, and in other sectors. Mututal visits were paid by delegations of deputy premiers and minister of both countries. The coming negotiations of the ministers of foreign affairs, and the envisaged visit of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to the PRC, should also contribute to the further development and consolidation of cooperation.

We are concerned with contributing, within the framework of the common line of the countries of the socialist community, to the consolidation of the forces of peace and socialism country, to the consolidation of the forces of peace and socialism by developing relations with the PRC.

In the spirit of the congress line, we are developing and deepening an active dialogue and cooperation with social democratic parties and with socialist parties, as well as with democratic forces which are actively promoting peace, disarmament, and the consolidation of security. We proceed from the thought that the ideological differences existing between us and these parties cannot be an obstacle to cooperation. The main issue is to unify all forces in the fight for peace and social progress.

In this connection we are striving to further develop intraparty contacts with the SPD. The joint working group for environmental issues was a specific expression of cooperation with the SPD. Together with the SED and SPD, we came out with the initiative to create in Europe a zone free from checmical weapons. Recently the CPCZ joined the SED's and SPD's political initiative on the establishment in Europe of a zone free from nuclear arms. Our orientation is primarily aimed toward the states which have chosen a socialist and progressive orientation and which are subjected to strong pressure by imperialist forces.

We resolutely condemn the aggressive U.S. policy toward independent Nicaragua, and we are prepared to grant further assistance in the defense of its independence and freedom. We stand on the side of Libya, which has become the target of gross armed aggression on the part of the United States. In the same unambiguous way we condemn the provocations organized by the reactionary forces of imperialism against Syria. We feel solidarity with the so-called front states in southern Africa, which are subjected to concentrated military, economic, and political pressure by the racist Republic of South Africa and by world imperialism.

The Nonaligned Movement is playing an increasingly active role in the fight for peace and disarmament. The conclusions adopted by the movement's Harare conference testify that the nonalighed countries have succeeded in working their way toward significantly grasping the inseparable connection between disarmament and development. We regard the support granted by this gigantic group of countries to the peace effort as an important factor in the struggle for disarmament and against imperialism's aggressive plans. We also feel respect for the peace activitiy developed by the "Delhi Six" and for its contribution to the solution of complicated problems of the present world.

Both from the domestic and from the international viewpoint, it is our duty to see to Czechoslovakia's healthy development in all sphere. In the final analysis, our every shortcoming means a weakening of socialism and of its authority. [paragrapah continues]

When the international situation is unusually complicated through the fault of the militarist imperialist forces and is frequently exacerbated in the extreme, a lot of effort, self-sacrifice, courage, and above all, honest work, is needed in order to assert oneself.

It is the great merit of the Soviet Union, of the socialist countries, of the peace and progressive forces, that mankind is not losing hope in these difficult times. Mankind sees imperialism's dangerous plans and is joining the struggle for frustrating them.

A harsh struggle is being waged in the world between socialism and capitalism, between labor and capital. This is objectively logical. Often this struggle can become sharper; at other times it calms down slightly; but as long as capitalism and a class-divided world exist, nobody can change this. The struggle will continue. And this fact is also the source of different approaches to the solution of the issues of our present world development.

The socialist countries proceed from the principle that all issues of today can be resolved by way of political dialogue and of peaceful competition, without the use of violence and military force. Imperialism, which is striving to destroy socialism and progress in general, sees the solution in a military confrontation.

These, and also other, irrefutable facts clearly show that imperialism has become a brake on the healthy development of human society. For instance, according to UN statistics imperialism controls 40 percent of world production, 60 percent of foreign trade and 70 percent of the technical knowledge of the world -- and the result of all this is that millions of people are unemployed, and hundreds of millions are starving and illiterate. Moreover, imperialism is a threat to life on earth. This proves that the economic, political, and moral crisis in the capitalist world is constantly deepening, and that capitalism is incapable of finding a way out of this crisis.

Even though socialism has considerable problems, it is still in an upsurge. It has rallied immense material and spiritual forces and also considerable experience, which must be mobilized for a new and revolutionary onslaught. We have the right to be optimistic, to be sure that if we work conscientiously, we will fulfill the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress. This will be our great contribution to the consolidation of world socialism, peace, and social progress.

MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE ACTS AS UNIFYING FORCE

AU010507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 5

[(Ladislav Hrzal article: "The Ideological Unity of Communists; So That the Thought Becomes the Deed" -- capitalized passages published in boldface)]

[Text] IN OUR REVOLUTIONARY TIMES, WHEN THE FUTURE OF MANKIND DEPENDS MORE THAN EVER ON THE ACITIVITY OF THE WORKING MASSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN THEIR FIGHT FOR PEACE -- AT A TIME WHEN DEEP RESTRUCTURING IS TAKING PLACE IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, NOT ONLY IN THE ECONOMY, BUT IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE -- THE IDEOLOGICAL UNITY OF COMMUNISTS IS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE.

Issues which had been answered many times over, again become prominent, so that even some theoreticians and ideologists began to believe that they have been resolved once and for all. [paragraph continues]

Although the Marxist-Leninist approach to the solution of issues recognizes the existence of absolute truth, this very truth is, in fact, a confirmation of the significance or relative truth, that means of truth which applies only under certain, specifically historical, conditions -- at a certain time and in a certain place. It is a matter of objective truth, of an increasingly deep knowledge, of the development and change of the objective world itself.

The significance of correctly grasping the new issues grows to an unprecedented extent, particularly in complicated, tense, critical situations. New paths are sought, old paths are relinquished, as are well-known and well-trodden territories; and even so-called old issues crop up in a new shape. They include a role and function of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the goals which it wants to reach, the points in which it differs from other ideologies, its development in the current situation, whether this development is a creative Marxist-Leninist development, and how it is coping with dogmatism and with the revisionists' attempts to appropriate the right to resolve new issues.

The same significance must be attributed to the way it leads, influences, and directs communists in their everyday work, to the way it is manifested in the actual activities of the Communist Party and of the socialist state, throughout the entire political system.

The place of scientific ideology in the party's life is determined by the CPCZ Statutes, adopted by the 12th CPCZ Congress in December 1962 and augmented and mended by the 17th CPCZ Congress in March 1986. They state: "In its work the party is guided by the scientific world outlook, by the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism which is the basis of its policy and of its everyday organizational activity. It creatively develops Marxism-Leninism and resolutely fights against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, against revisionism and dogmatism which are totally alien to revolutionary theory.

"On the basis of scientific knowledge, the party works out the program and basic concepts of the development of socialist society; by means of the communists' persuading, ideological, and political-organizational work, it wins over the working people for the support of its policy and develops the people's creative, constructive activities... Ideological and organizational unity, the action cohesion of its ranks, these are the inviolable law of the party's life, structure, and all activity."

The prerequisite of ideological unity is that every party member must learn to regard Marxist-Leninist ideology as his own, while simultaneously, systematically and lastingly raising his ideological standards. The party statutes charge him with this, as one of his several duties. ONLY IF EVERY PARTY MEMBER MASTERS THIS DUTY -- NOT ONLY THEORETICALLY, IN BOOKS, BUT ALSO PRACTICALLY, SO THAT IT IS MANIFESTED IN HIS BEHAVIOR -- CAN HE BECOME ONE OF THE PEOPLE CONTRIBUTING TOWARD CONSOLIDATING THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL UNITY. Party education, classes, independent individual studies, party magazines and literature -- all this helps the communists (despite the shortcomings which we encounter) to grasp the Marxist-Leninist ideology, and at the same time implement it in life and in work.

The party members' ideological unity is the foundation of the party's political and organizational action ability. One must not forget -- and it would be incorrect to conceal -- that the main thing here is the UNITY OF BASIC IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL GOALS, of basic principles. Any effort to make this unity a concrete thing -- and this is what the party's practical life is primarily concerned with -- requires specific ideological activity from every communist, as well as the will and endeavor to grasp the new tasks, to adopt them as his own, and to identify with them. This is the foundation of the communists' practical activities.

A NUMBER OF CIRCUMSTANCES DETERMINE WHEN, AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS, SCIENTIFIC MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY BECOMES AN INSPIRATION FOR A COMMUNIST'S MIND AND ACTIVITY; WHEN IT BECOMES A "MATERIAL FORCE" AND WHEN A "MATERIALIZATION OF IDEOLOGY" TAKES PLACE; AND WHEN IT BECOMES DECISIVE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIALIST RELATIONS. FOR MARXISTS-LENINISTS, THE DETERMINING FACTOR IS SOCIAL EXISTENCE [SPOLECENSKG BYTI] -- AFTER ALL (AND PRECISELY ONLY AFTER ALL) IT DETERMINES SOCIAL AWARENESS. THEREFORE, THE DECISIVE THING IS FACTS, REALITY, THE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION METHOD AND ITS MANAGEMENT, THE PRODUCTION FORCES AND PRODUCTION RELATIONS. The expropriation of the owners of production means, the dissolution of capitalist production relations, the elimination of exploitation -- these are the factors in material existence which should decisively affect the "materialization of ideology," which until then was fighting against the bourgeois ideology, but which was unable to become fully materialized prior to the establishment of a socialist society.

The communists, but also a number of progressive people throughout the world who have grasped the truthfulness and humanism of Marxist-Leninist ideology and its scientific nature, are realizing this ideology in practice by their own activities. In this way, ideology becomes a "material force," by becoming the world outlook of the masses.

Understandably, this cannot happen all at once, equally deeply and extensively in all places, nor can it happen with every person who has become somehow acquainted with it, grasping it, and becoming convinced of the need to realize its goals and ideals in practice. There is no society in which only one ideology would operate -- there always were, and are, several ideologies operating in a society. The same can be said of our own society. Apart from the Marxist-Leninist scientific ideology, we have various idealistic trends of thought, and doctrines, above all in the shape of various religious, bourgeois, and petty bourgeois theories.

As we have already stated, ideology is a weapon, a tool of ideological struggle. But not merely of the struggle against a bourgeois idealistic ideology, against anticommunism and anti-Marxism. The ideological fight is also conducted TO WIN OVER those who are neither Marxists, nor anti-Marxists; and there are quite a few such people, people who are searching, who have doubts, who do not find convincing proof, and so forth. The main thing is to influence young people in particular -- they are only starting to look around, to select, to study, to search. And last but not least, we are concerned with deepening, consolidating, expanding the grasp of Marxist-Leninist ideology among the communists, in their midst -- concerned with making every member actively convinced.

WHAT A LOT OF HABITS, CUSTOMS, STEREOTYPED ACTIONS HAVE ACCUMULATED IN EVERY ONE OF US; AT ONE TIME THEY WERE QUITE JUSTIFIED, BUT TODAY THEY HAMPER US, THEY ARE CONSERVATIVE WEIGHTS WHICH SLOW DOWN OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEW. THE PROBLEMS HERE ARE COMPLICATED, BECAUSE EVERY INDIVIDUAL HAS A SO-CALLED "RUN-OF-THE-MILL, EVERYDAY AWARENESS" WHICH IS INTRINSICALLY LINKED WITH THE THEORETICAL AWARENESS OF SCIENTIFIC IDEOLOGY. They interact, they are interlinked, they penetrate each other. Here the experience in the material sphere corrects -- both in the positive and in the negative sense -- our awareness and our acceptance and implementation of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Failures, mistakes, marking time, inability to resolve problems, to have a better, more efficient, creative management work -- all this testifies to the lagging creative development of Marxism-Leninism, to the insufficient implementation of materialist-dialectic thinking and acting.

The gap between practice and theory enables the ideological adversaries of Marxism-Leninism to cast doubts on both of them. Thus, it is not merely a matter of problems cropping up in the material sphere, although, in a way, this sphere is decisive -- it is also a matter of Marxist-Leninist ideology itself, of its isolation from life, of its preaching "eternal truths" and "hoary dogmas which have become ingrained after so many years." [paragraph continues]

This prevents us from progressing forward in the way pointed out by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the 17th congress of our party. Comrade M. Gorbachev again alluded to this during his meeting with the party aktiv in Khabarovsk.

THE MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY IS NO DOGMA -- IT IS A SCIENCE, AND IT MUST ALSO BE TREATED LIKE A SCIENCE. ONE MUST NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ITS BEING MASTERED IN A SIMPLIFIED FORM, PARTICULARLY NOT BY COMMUNISTS, AND NOT BY LEARNING PRECEPTS AND DEFINITIONS, BY TEARING INDIVIDUAL TRUTHS OUT OF CONTEXT ACCORDING TO NEED AND THEN OPERATING WITH THEM.

Although many bourgeois ideologists frequently reiterate that the ideology of Marxism-Leninism has become obsolete, that it plays an almost negligible role today -- even in socialist countries -- nevertheless some of them concede the significance of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Thus, for instance, Herbert Giller writes in his book "What Will Come After Communism" (Vienna 1976): "The strength of communism lies in the fact that there is not system of ideas in the West which could match dialectical materialism. None of the philosophies or ideoligies has been capable of presenting such a unique, perfect idea of universal history in which the world is assessed as a whole, in all its interrelations."

If the bourgeois ideologists are writing that, in today's world, which is full of science, ideology is dead and nobody takes it seriously; or if they ponder ideological "paralysis" and "ideologies which everybody has stopped believing: -- then they are only partly right. It is the UNSCIENTIFIC ideologies which are slowly, but surely losing ground. But this does not, in the least, mean the end of ideology, and even less the end of the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

At its emergence, Marxist-Leninist ideology was based on the scientific knowledge at the time; it critically followed it up without replacing it. It never claimed to be the "highest authority on truth" in the past, nor does it do so at present; neither does it presume to solve all problems of the present world. It is the ideology of the workers class and of the working masses; and because it is a scientific ideology, it does not stand in contradiction to truthful, objective knowledge of the development of nature, of society, and of thinking.

THE SCIENTIFIC, MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY IS OPEN TO ALL NEW SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE; IT CREATIVELY REFLECTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY. It is not its purpose to simplify reality, thus distorting it, and even less to embellish reality. This contradicts truth, and also the mission of the workers class. The crux of the matter is that it should unify and politically organize for creative deeds, on the basis of knowledge about reality, both the communists and the other people with a progressive way of thinking.

HERMAN ATTACKS PARTY WEEKLY AT CPCZ PLENUM

AU110945 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, at the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 4 December]

[Excerpts] About three-quarters of South Moravian enterprises have contributed to the good results achieved this year. [passage omitted] And the remaining one quarter contributes to a smaller or greater extent to the problems that accompany the first year of the 5-year plan. They can be named: Elitex Boskovice, for example, Chirana Brno, Tos Hulin, Mez Brno, and so forth.

We have asked why this is so, given the fact that in the preceding 5-year plan enterprises of the South Moravia region supplied some Kcs400 million worth of production in excess of the plan on annual average. Verbally everyone welcomed and approved of the congress conclusions, including the more exacting tasks this entailed. Yes, verbally. But in practical life there has been little or no change. Once again, some enterprises engaged in speculation and relied on plan adjustments. The volume indicators are easy to fulfull and the quality indicators remain in the background. The mobilization of internal resources and potentials, which exist everywhere, is slow. [passage omitted] There is no eagerness to use the brigade form of organizing labor and remuneration on a broader scale. [passage omitted]

The great majority of the 25 percent of enterprises that do not fulfill their tasks are enterprises run by the Ministry of Industry of the Czech Socialist Republic. [passage omitted]

Some of their problems cannot be resolved by the enterprise sphere alone. They must be dealt with by the ministry, or the government. They must strive for the best possible linkages among individual parts of the plan and promptly tackle shortcomings once breakdowns occur. Problems should not be left pending for long and entire work collectives should not be exposed to considerable uncertainty as is the case this year in many cases. Production inputs must be ensured in due course and due quantity. We assess the situation this year as being the worst in recent years. The jungle of supplier-user relations must not be ignored. The question is being rightly asked: How much longer will this situation persist.

If we want the modernization of designated production branches, that has been approved by the government, to yield at least a partial effect before the end of this 5-year plan, then we must reconsider the allocation of resources, most of which are concentrated in the last 2 years of the 5-year plan.

There are also a number of other problems that must be dealt with step by step. In South Moravia they concern 108,000 people who work in the sector of Czech industry. And I would like to stress that what these work collectives are calling for is not a reduction of the plan but the creation of such conditions as would permit them to meet their tasks smoothly, qualitatively and profitably. I beg your pardon, but my feeling is that the Czech Government is not overly concerned about this. At present, we often speak about the need to change the way people think and act. Allow me therefore to cite one example that I have already used at a consultative meeting of leading [regional] secretaries.

The republic suffers from a shortage of tires. At the same time, there is the possibility of retreading old tires. The retreading capacities are insufficient and our agriculture is thus short of 100,000 tires for trucks and tractors. In our region, we are in the position to vacate premises in which retreading could be done. A timetable has been worked out in cooperation with the general Directorate of the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants, according to which the necessary equipment will be purchased with a returnable foreign exchange credit, upon which retreading could start on 1 July 1987.

Some people are calling for new approaches to speed up the solution of problems but woe betide us if only a sign of something new appears. The result is outright uproar. Instantaneously headlines have appeared in newspapers asking "Who is Bound by Government Resolutions?" A number of undecorous arguments have been put forward, arguments unworthy of journalists and, above all, of those who supplied them with these arguments. I would prefer headlines asking who has caused the existing state of affairs, who fails to fulfill government resolutions, which conclusions will be drawn from this nonfulfillment, and when finally will there be enough tread rubber and tires. [paragraph continues]

Ministers should not correspond with each other but they should sit down together and deal with the task in a businesslike way so as to get the shortage of tread rubber and tires off the table. Not in 5 years but in 7 months. However, for that to happen, unconventional approaches are needed.

PRESS CARRIES APPROVED 1987 BUDGET FIGURES

AU111131 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 86 p 2

[Figures for revenues, expenditures, and subsidies contained in the CSSR state budget for 1987, approved by the third joint session of both Federal Assembly Chambers on 9 December in Prague]

[Text]

Total revenues of the Federation's state budget are set at	Kcs208,604,700,000
Total expenditures of the Federation's State budget.	Kcs208,604,700,000
Out of the total expenditures of the Federation's state budget, the special-purpose subsidies to the budget of	
the Czech SR amount to	Kcs38,088,116,000
the Slovak SR amount to	Kcs26,642,678,000
General subsidies	
for the Czech SR are set at	Kcs39,271,884,000
for the Slovak SR are set at	Kcs29,607,322,000

USSR COOPERATION IN N-POWER ENGINEERING CITED

AU290532 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 86 p 2

[CTK report: "New Forms of Collaboration; Czechoslovak and Soviet Enterprises Cooperate in Nuclear Power Engineering"]

[Text] Plzen (CTK) -- The 21st session of the permanent work group of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Power Engineering ended on 13 November in Plzen with the signing of a protocol.

The deliberations, chaired by Tibor Kurtha, CSSR first deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, and Mikhail Neuymin, USSR first deputy minister of power machine building, followed up on the traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet relations that have developed particularly in the mastering and production of nuclear power facilities and in contracts for sets of equipment for long-distance gas transportation.

The session's main aim was to deepen mutual contacts in nuclear power engineering, in the classical power industry, and in the sector of equipment for repumping gas. The SKODA concern is offering modernized internal combustion turbines with enhanced efficiency for the Soviet gas pipelines, and it is preparing for the possibility of effecting general repairs of Soviet power engineering blocks with the aid of Czechoslovak steam turbines parts. On the other hand, the Soviet organizations can deliver steam generators parts for the Czechoslovak power industry and so forth.

The results of the deliberations enable the establishment of new forms of joint procedures by the enterprises of the two ministries involved. The negotiations have led to the signing of eight protocols on the establishment of direct cooperation between the SKODA Plzen concern and the Leningrad metal processing plant, the Kharkov turbine plant, the Leningrad vane producing plant, the Izhor plant (a significant producer of equipment for the nuclear power industry), the Central Research Institute of Engineering Technology, and other scientific organizations of the USSR's power engineering industry. Likewise, direct Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the SIGMA concern (in the sector of special armatures for nuclear power stations and in the Vitkovice concern and the Czechoslovak INORGA institute was also discussed.

USSR COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

LD111437 Prague CTK in English 1318 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 11 (CTK) -- The 27th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened here today to discuss the fulfilment of the plan of measures to implement the program of long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000.

The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is led by Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, the Soviet delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov.

The commission deals also with the fulfilment of tasks arising from the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress in the CEMA countries up to the year 2000, concerning cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

A long-term concept of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for a period of 15 - 20 years is also discussed as well as the possibilities of expanding cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and industry.

TRANSPORT MINISTER GIVES REPORT ON USSR CRASH

LD131027 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0910 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] As reported in the news, there was an air crash yesterday evening near Bohnsdorf. The head of the government commission investigating the accident, GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt, gave a statement this morning on the results of the commission's work so far.

[Begin recording] [Arndt] The aircraft, a TU-134, belonging to the Soviet airline, crashed around 3 km from the runway at Schoenefeld Airport in a wooded area not far from the section of the autobahn leading to Schoenefeld from the Schoenefeld junction. Aboard the aircraft were 81 people. Of these, 73 were passengers and 8 were crew members. Twelve survivors have been recovered. Under the use of the tactical and operational documents prepared for such eventualities, the necessary rescue measures could be taken in a very short time, so that it can be said with certainty that all the people who survived the crash could be rescued. The aircraft caught fire on impact but the fire was extinguished in a relatively short time by the (? rescue) teams.

Schoenefeld Airport was fully operational at the time of the accident, from a technical and meteorological point of view. The aircraft -- the model of aircraft -- and the crew were above the necessary minimum standards for such a landing.

In connnection with the rescue measures, it must be emphasized that all those involved carried out absolutely outstanding work. It is also thanks to this that, as I said, 12 people could be saved; they are now under medical care. The doctors have made every effort necessary in such an event, and every step has been taken by the (? health services) to treat the injuries.

Although the fire was extinguished relatively quickly, it will still be very difficult to identify the victims. All the specialists we have in the GDR in this field, under Professor [name indistinct], who is known as a specialist, are engaged, using every possible forensic tool we have available, to make the identifications.

[Unidentified journalist] A word from the government commission for the relatives?

[Arndt] Perhaps before I say anything on that I should say that the black box has been found and that an investigating commission has been formed. I have appointed my deputy, Comrade Dr Henkes, to head this investigating commission. The necessary specialists are working on this commission. Aeroflot has also sent us specialists who will be taking part in the investigation. At the moment, one cannot say anything about the cause of the crash. The black box will perhaps be able to give us more information, and the specialists will try to establish the cause quickly.

The area and district councils, to return to your question, have been instructed to give every help and support to the relatives of the passengers who did not survive to ease the human suffering as much as possible. I would like to take the opportunity, as head of the government commission, to express my deep sympathy to the relatives and to give assurances that we will do everything we can to help. [end recording]

That was a statement given this morning by GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt, head of the government commission, on the crash of a passenger aircraft near Berlin Schoenfeld.

69 Reported Dead

LD131849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- Minister Otto Arndt, head of the government investigating commission the air crash, announced this afternoon that 69 people died as a result of the crash: 60 GDR citizens, an Austrian passenger, and the 8 members of the Soviet crew lost their lives. Twelve passengers are either receiving medical care in Koepenick and Koenigs Wusterhausen hospitals or have been mvoed for special treatment to the Charite and Friedrichshain hospitals. They are receiving every possible medical aid. Despite of every effort, two of them are still in critical condition.

Among the passengers were a tourist group from the youth tourist organizations, which included secondary school students from Schwerin and those accompanying them, and members of a tourist group from the GDR Travel Bureau, mainly from Frankfurt Bezirk.

The cleanup work is proceeding with great intensity: Over 400 members of the fire brigade, civil defense and people's police have been working around-the-clock. Experts from Berlin, Leipzig, Potsdam and Frankfurt are trying to identify the victims, which is difficult.

The investigating commission under the direction of Dr Klaus Henkes, deputy transport minister, is continuing its investigation into the cause of the accident; Soviet experts are also taking part in the investigations. In addition to the flight recorder, the cockpit tape recorder has been found. The data they provide are being studied. [passage omitted]

Government Expresses Sympathy

LD131645 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- The So Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic have expressed their deep sympathy with the families of the victims of the air crash on 12 December. With great sympathy, the GDR party and state leadership assured the families of the victims that they could be sure of the comprehensive aid and support of socialist society in this tragic hour. The injured were receiving the full care of state and social institutions.

STOPH RECEIVES USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU020957 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Nov 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 November, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Boris Aristov, USSR minister for foreign trade, who is in Berlin on the occasion of the signing of the protocol on the mutual goods deliveries and services in 1987.

The partners in the talk noted with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between the GDR and USSR are further deepening and successfully developing on the basis of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. [paragraph continues]

With a high dynamism of the economic and social development and a higher efficiency of the cooperation, both countries make an important contribution to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace in the world. Significant stimuli emanate from the meetings of the general secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and for the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, in Berlin and Moscow for ever closer economic cooperation. On the basis of the long-term program of the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology, and production for the period through to the year 2000, the goods exchange between the two countries is growing dynamically and continuously in accordance with the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period.

Proceeding from the comprehensive program of the scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member countries and the recent resolutions of the 42d CEMA meeting, Willi Stoph and Boris Aristov stressed that the deepening relations between the GDR and USSR national economies, including the direct relations between combines, enterprises, and organizations, the development of joint collectives of specialists, and the testing of new ways, also place higher demands on foreign trade activity.

Willi Stoph referred to the statement of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, at the Third SED Central Committee meeting that the recent Moscow meeting of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the parties of the socialist CEMA member-states introduced a new phase in the relations between the parties and the socialist countries.

The deepening of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-states represents the firm foundation for implementing the plans; the interpenetration of a number of branches of the national economy of the GDR with those of the USSR is unique in the world.

Because of this, the export and foreign trade enterprises of the GDR participating in the economic cooperation with the USSR have a special responsibility, which is reflected in the enterprises' plan and in the competition commitments of the collectives. In this connection, the continuous fulfillment of the export commitments in accordance with the agreements is in the center of attention.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in complete agreement, was attended on the part of the GDR by Gerhard Beil, GDR minister for foreign trade, and his deputy Eduard Schwierz. On the part of the Soviet Union Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, and Yuriy Koshin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, were present.

On the same day, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Minister Aristov for a friendly talk. Proceeding from the over 200 existing interstate contracts and agreements, the partners in the talk stressed the growing importance of a long-term planning of the projects of the socialist economic integration, which are reflected in the results of the coordination of the national economic plans as well as in the long-term trade agreement for the period through to the year 1990 and determine to a considerable extent the structure of the mutual exchange of goods.

JOINT USSR COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

LD151132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1022 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN) -- The 39th session of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR began in Berlin on Monday.

Chairman of the GDR section is Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The Soviet section is headed by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During their discussions, the joint government commission will be dealing with concrete measures for the realization of the fundamental agreements, which were concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin and Moscow. Proceeding from this, tasks for the fulfillment of the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and USSR in the Area of Science, Technology and Production for the Period Up to the Year 2000" will be discussed, tasks which aim at a qualitatively higher level in the fraternal cooperation of the two countries.

At the center of this is the speedy utilization of the latest findings in science and technology to greater economic effect, especially through the accelerated application of key technologies. To this end, the 39th session will deal with agreements in economically important areas, such as microelectronics and computer technology, heavy engineering, chemical industry, glass and ceramics industry, as well as agriculture. They aim at the comprehensive intensification of production.

In this connection, with the realization of the agreements concluded between the two countries' governments on the direct scientific-technological and production relations between combines, enterprises and organizations of the GDR and associations, and enterprises and organizations of the USSR, and via the creation of joint teams of specialists of the two countries, the commission will discuss how modern technologies and products can be developed during short periods and produced at the lowest possible cost. During the session, members of the two sides of the government commission will be discussing with regard to combines, enterprises and institutions further steps towards the deepening of cooperation.

CPCZ KAPEK-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD121953 Prague CTK in English 1618 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin Dec 12 (CTK correspondent) — A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], led by its chief secretary and party presidium member Antonin Kapek, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Berlin Regional Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Shortly after arrival, the Czechoslovak guests inspected the TV electronics plant in Berlin which cooperates with the Czechoslovak enterprise Tesla and participates in mutual exchange of electronic parts between the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia amounting to 30 million roubles annually. In the following years, Czechoslovakia will increase imports of microprocessors and memories from the GDR and will export mainly consumer elecronics.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Institute of Communications Engineering. During their three-day visit, the members of the delegation will exchange experience with representatives of the GDR political, economic and social life from the implementation of national economic plans and the tasks set forth by the congresses of the two fraternal parties.

Tour Berlin Computer Institute

LD141203 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] The Prague City CPCZ Committee delegation led by Comrade Antonin Kapek paid a visit to the Institute of Information and Computer Technology in Berlin-Adlersdorf today. The Czechoslovak visitors briefed themselves on the principle tasks facing the institute, particularly the creation of the foundations of a network linking computers at longer distances, including special operational systems. An important part of the activity of this institute is cooperation with the Robotron combine. At the end of its visit the Czechoslovak delegation toured workplaces where Czechoslovak computer technology is used.

KESSLER ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR NEW ACADEMY HEAD

LD101428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Dresden, 10 Dec (ADN) -- At a ceremonial parade at the GDR's highest military training establishment in Dresden today, Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for national defense, inducted the new head of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, Lt Gen Manfred Gehmert.

The defense minister warmly thanked the outgoing commandant, Lt Gen Prof Hans Wiesner, for his 22 years' work, during which time he had played an important part in developing and shaping the academy into a respected center of military-scientific research and training. Many generations of highly qualified military cadres with a steeled class attitude, who were now proving themselves as commanders and political and staff officers with the troops had been raised and trained here.

Taking part in the ceremony were members of the staff of the Ministry of Defense; Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden area SED executive; Prof Guenter Heidorn, deputy minister for higher and vocational education; Guenther Witteck, chairman of the Dresden area (Bezirk) Council; Col Gen Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty States Joint Armed Forces in the National People's Army of the GDR; and rectors of GDR universities and colleges.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES DEATH OF VERNER

LD121336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee and GDR State Council announce with deep regret that Paul Verner, member of the Central Committee and State Council, died on 12 December 1986 at the age of 75.

Since his entry into the Communist Youth Association of Germany in 1932, Paul Verner's life was closely associated with the struggle of the working class against imperialism and fascism, and for peace and socialism. He rendered lasting services as an outstanding joint architect of the first German workers' and peasants' state. He was a deputy of the People's Chamber since it was set up in 1949.

In 1950, Paul Verner was elected to the SED Central Committee. He was a member of the SED Central Committee Politburo from 1958 to 1984.

1987 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN LAW PUBLISHED

AU100701 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Nov 86 pp 14-15

["Law on the 1987 National Economic Plan, 27 November 1986" -- all tons given are metric tons]

[Text] In implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the law on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's national economy in the 1986-90 period, the 1987 National Economic Plan is directed at the further overall strengthening of the GDR. With the 1987 National Economic Plan, the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is being consistently continued for the benefit of the people and to safeguard peace. In further implementing the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000, the 1987 National Economic Plan provides for making the qualitative factors of economic growth effective, in particular through the speedy development and broad application of key technologies to achieve a high growth rate in production and an increase in quality and efficiency.

I.

The tasks of the 1987 National Economic Plan are directed at linking the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution and at utilizing more efficiently the people's increasing material and intellectual-creative potential. Through comprehensive production intensification -- in particular through higher refinement of the available raw materials and other materials -- through purposeful production renewal, and through realizing investment projects according to plan, more final goods are to be produced, on the basis of a broad economic use of science and technology, for supplies to the population, for the development of the national economy, and for solving the tasks of foreign trade.

The socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-states is to be further deepened, in line with the resolutions passed by the 11th SED Congress and by the GDR's party and state leadership for implementing the agreements concluded at the highest level.

Proceeding from the great upswing of the mass inititive of the working people in 1986 and the important results of the socialist competition organized by the trade unions under the slogan "High Performances for the Benefit of the People and for Peace -- Everything to Implement the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress," and the working people's industriousness, creativity, and great readiness for performance in the socialist competition are to be directed at high, dynamic economic growth through widespread application of the key technologies with a simultaneous improvement of working and living conditions.

Under the slogan "My Deed for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress," the initiatives of the young people in the "FDJ Assignment 11th SED Congress" are to be promoted in such a way that all basic organizations and groups of the FDJ, all youth brigades, and all young people can make their contribution to the economic strengthening of the GDR. The scientific-technological creativity of the young people and the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement -- in particular the FDJ youth research collectives -- are to be utilized to solve economically decisive tasks of the science and technology plans.

The following growth rates have to be realized for the development of the national economy in 1987:

	1987 as a Percentage of 1986
Produced national income	104.5
Net output in the industry ministries sector	109.0
Labor productivity in the industry ministries sector	108.6
Industrial commodity output in the industry ministries sector	104.6
Industrial commodity output in the national economy as a whole	103.8
Reduction of prime cost per M100 worth of commodity output in the industry ministries sector to	97.7
Reduction of material cost per M100 worth of commodity output in the industry ministries sector to	97.6
Building output in centrally and locally controlled construction industries	103.3
Creation of apartments through new building and modernization of existing apartments (in terms of housing units)	100.4
Net output of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry	100.4
Performance of the transportation and communications sector	103.2
Retail trade turnover	104.0
Net money income of the population	104.0
Foreign trade turnover	106.0

The further development of East Berlin as GDR's political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center is to be continued according to plan. The "FDJ Initiative Berlin" Central Youth Project is to be purposefully promoted. Housing construction in Berlin and the development of Friedrichstrasse are to be ensured by the required date and with high quality with the help of all GDR bezirke. Berlin's 750th anniversary is to be celebrated as an outstanding event of national and international importance, as a highlight in the life of the GDR.

The economic tasks related to safeguarding the defense capability as well as internal security and order must be responsibly fulfilled in line with the requirements of intensification and as an integral part of the economic system of the socialist state. The obligations resulting from this must be scrupulously fulfilled by the state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions.

II.

The following targets for the further performance increase in net output, labor productivity, and industrial commodity output are fixed by the 1987 National Economic Plan for industry.

	1987 as a Percentage of 1986		
	Net Output	Labor Productivity	Industrial Commodity Output
Ministry of:			
Coal and Power	105.1	103.8	102.7
Ore Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash	108.4	107.9	102.9
Chemical Industry	111.9	111.5	104.9
Electrical Engineering and Electronics	112.6	112.0	109.1
Heavy Machinery and Installations Construction	108.5	107.5	104.9
Machine Tools and Processing Machinery Construction	111.3	110.6	108.3
General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Construction	107.2	106.4	105.1
Light Industry	109.0	109.4	103.8
Glass and Ceramics Industry	107.2	106.6	104.3
Bezirk-Administered Industry and Foodstuffs Industry	108.7	108.8	103.7

The following targets are fixed for the production of products of national economic importance:

	Measuring Unit	1987
Electric power	gigawatt hours	118,800
Raw brown coal	1,000 tons	319,000
Brown coal briquettes and dust	1,000 tons	53,000
Rolled steel as a whole	1,000 tons	9,578
Including refined steel	1,000 tons	7,805
Refined and electrolytic copper	tons	48,100
Zinc	tons	21,100
Potash fertilizer	1,000 tons K20	3,481
Nitrogen fertilizer	1,000 tons N	1,414
High-pressure polyethylene	1,000 tons	151
Synthetic fibres	tons	93,417
Cold-shaping machine tools	million Marks	903
Machinery and equipment for the printing industry	million Marks	1,047
Strip mining equipment	million Marks	1,201
Products for hydraulics	million Marks	1,195
Roller bearings	million marks	923
Unipolar integrated circuits	1,000 units	39,615
Bipolar integrated circuits	1,000 units	81,423
Special technical equipment for active electronic component parts	million Marks	235
Special technical equipment for passive electronic component parts	million Marks	63

Equipment for microlithography	million Marks	318
Equipment and facilities for monitoring, regulation, and control	million Marks	2,243
Special electrical equipment for road vehicles	million Marks	1,549
Automobile tires	1,000 units	6,695
Color television sets	1,000 units	526
Children's outerwear	1,000 units	22,783
Young people's outerwear	1,000 units	3,468
Hosiery	million pairs	420
Textile flooring	1,000 sq meters	43,155
Leather goodd	million Marks	1,030
Furniture and upholstered goods	million Marks	7,667
Toys	million Marks	1,398
Household refrigerators	1,000 units	1,080
Including household deep-freezers	1,000 units	542

The following performance targets are to be fulfilled in the sector of the Ministry of Construction:

	1987 as a Percentage of 1986
Increase in building output to	103.3
Increase in net output to	105.6
Increase in labor productivity to	105.5

The following state procurement of important agricultural products has been fixed for agriculture and the foodstuffs industry:

	Measuring Unit	1987
Slaughter animals	1,000 tons	2,590
Milk calculated in terms of 4-percent fat content	1,000 tons	7,350
Eggs	million units	4,825
Wool	tons	7,700

In crop production the following targets have to be reached:

	Measuring Unit	1987
Crop production calculated in terms of grain units per hectare of agriculturally usable land	decitons	48.5
Per hectare yield of grain	decitons	43.5
Grain output	million tons	11.2

In 1987, forestry has to provide 10.7 million cubic meters of raw timber.

The transportation sector has to meet the national economic demand with respect to transportation of domestic goods traffic and of goods traffic across borders. To increase the capacity and efficiency of the railroads, the proportion of electric haulage is to be raised to 40 percent. In East Berlin, the first stage in the reconstruction of the main railroad station is to be finished according to plan. Passenger transportation must be designed in accordance with the greater travel needs of the population. Commuter and student traffic must be qualitatively and quantitatively improved, particularly in Berlin and in the conurbations.

The following targets have to be reached:

	1987 as a Percentage of 1986
Increase in public goods Transportation services domestic traffic;	
GDR Railroads	To 102.5
Inland navigation	To 111.7
Increase in transshipping services of seaports	To 105.9

In the post and telecommunications sector, services supplying the population and the national economy must be increased to 102.9 percent through comprehensive intensification as well as through modernization and higher utilization of available facilities.

With research and prospecting work in 1987, geology must safeguard the necessary basis of resources for the intensified utilization of domestic mineral raw materials. Work has to be primarily directed at increasing the resources of natural gas, brown coal, raw materials for building material, and ground water, and at finding geothermal resources.

In water management, measures must continue to focus on ensuring stable, good quality supplies of drinking water to the population, the innocuous removal of waste-water, and on ensuring the necessary development work for the housing construction program. Through comprehensive intensification, the capacity of plants for water supply must be increased by 2.7 percent, and that of plants for waste-water treatment by 2.3 percent.

In the interest of continuously improving working and living conditions, measures for environmental protection and for the protection of natural resources have to be most closely linked with the tasks of recycling materials.

III.

A fundamental task of the 1987 National Economic Plan consists of making more effective the qualitative factors for the further performance increase in accordance with the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000, and to comprehensively link on this basis the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

Through comprehensive intensification, economic dynamism and efficiency have to be further increased; for this purpose the speedy and broad application of microelectronics, CAD/CAM technology, modern computer technology, robots, and other key technologies -- such as flexible automated manufacturing systems, new processing methods and materials, biotechnology, nuclear energy, and laser technology -- has to be ensured.

The following targets have to be reached:

	Measuring unit	1987
-- Saving of man-hours through measures of scientific-technological progress		
National economy overall	million hours	569.3

Of this, in the industry ministries sector	million hours	474.4
In the building industry	million hours	56.1
-- Production volume of newly-developed products in industry	billion Marks	114.0
-- Degree of production renewal in industry	percent	28.8
-- Production increase concerning products with the "Q" quality mark in the national economy	percent	115.4
	1986 as a Percentage of 1986	
-- Reduction of energy use in the economy		3.7
-- Reduction of unit input of rolled steel in the metal-working industry	by	7.2
Rolled steel in the construction sector	by	6.4
Cement in the construction sector	by	5.0

-- The utilization of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products is to be increased by 31.5 million tons as a contribution to the economical use of material and raw materials in the national economy.
-- Through accelerated use of scientific-technological results for the most economical utilization of energy, energy savings amounting to at least 17.1 million tons of raw brown coal equivalent have to be ensured so that they will have a favorable effect on the records.
-- In implementing comprehensive intensification, efficient utilization and further modernization of the basic assets and a considerable increase of investment efficiency are to be achieved.

In 1987 investments of M68.4 billion have to be made in the national economy, thus creating important preconditions for the broad application of key technologies. Investments for rationalization are to be linked directly to the modernization of existing basic assets and to general repairs that increase performance. In-house production of rationalization means is to be further developed through the intensified application of microelectronics; on this basis, top modern automation and complex rationalization solutions, inclufing industrial robot technology, have to be created to an increasing extent.

It is to be ensured that the new facilities become fully effective in production and performance by being finished on time and within the predetermined technical-economic parameters.

The following targets have to be reached:

	Measuring Unit	1987
Establishment of CAD/CAM work stations	units	19,000
Increase of production of office and personal computers by	percent	22.5
Of small data processing installations by	percent	5.6
New application of industrial robots in the national economy	units	14,693

Increase of in-house production of branch-specific rationalization means in the industry ministries sector to	percent	115
Utilization of important production equipment in terms of time in plant-intensive branches of basic material industry as a whole	hours per day	19
In processing industry as a whole	hours per day	17
	1987 as a Percentage of 1986	
-- Reduction of prime cost in the industry ministries sector	by	2.3
In the sphere of the Ministry of Construction	by	2.3
In the sphere of the Ministry of Transport	by	0.8
In the sphere of state-owned agriculture and foodstuffs industry	by	0.7
-- Reduction of material costs in the sphere of the industrial ministries	by	2.4
In the sphere of the Ministry of Construction	by	2.1

The local people's representative bodies and their councils support the socialist teamwork of combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions for the dynamic performance, development and the improvement of the citizens' working and living conditions, in particular through regional rationalization.

They especially direct their work at continuously fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the plans in their spheres of responsibility, and tap the regions' resources for the development of the combines and enterprises.

To improve the material and cultural standard of living of the population according to plan, the following tasks have to be fulfilled on th basis of increasing performances and efficiency within the national economy.

-- In the area of housing construction:

	Measuring unit	1987
Apartments to be completed	housing units	210,110
Among them: newly constructed apartments	housing units	116,760
Modernized apartments	housing units	93,350
Including: apartments available through new construction or modernization in Berlin	housing units	30,250
Privately owned houses	housing units	11,400

By concentrating more intensively on preservation and modernization, the quality of the available housing stock is to be further improved. For this purpose, the performances of the enterprises for building repairs to apartment houses have to be increased to 106 percent in 1987 compared with 1986. The "Rebuild and Expand" FDJ campaign is to receive all-round support.

In 1987, M28 billion are to be used to implement the housing program and for housing management.

-- In the area of supply to the population:

	1987 as a Percentage of 1986
Net money income of the population	104
Retail trade turnover	104

The working people's material interest is to be directed even more intensively at further increasing labor productivity and efficiency. To this end, the performance-oriented wage policy is to be consistently continued.

-- For the further improvement of service supply the following targets are set:

	1987 as a Percentage of 1986
Services and repairs for the population, including automobile maintenance	to 104.9
Automobile maintenance services for the population	to 110.2

-- In the field of public education the following facilities have to be created by new construction and renovation:

	1987 as a Percentage of 1986
Classrooms	2,220
Kindergarten places	23,368
School gymnasiums	145

-- In 1987, 181,600 graduates, including 10,400 with university entrance exams, are to be admitted into vocational training and are to be trained as qualified skilled workers.

-- In the university and technical school sector, 73,700 students are to be admitted into university or technical school studies in 1987, including 56,000 students for direct studies. The following facilities are to be newly established or renovated:

	1987
Places in lecture halls and seminar rooms, and places for studying	1,805
Places in dormitories	843

-- For medical and social care for the population, the following facilities are to be created by new construction and modernization:

	1987
Workplaces for mobile doctors	402
Stomatological workplaces	185
Pharmaceutical workplaces	61
Places in nurseries	9,911
Places in old-people's homes with nursing centers	3,931

-- The number of places in state institutions for children and adolescents incapable of being educated in a school but deserving backing is to be increased by 390 to 10,700.
-- In the recreation sector the following tasks have to be fulfilled:

	1987
Vacation trips of the FDGB and the enterprises	5,100,000
New creation and renovation of places in FDGB recreation homes	1,011

-- For the development of the intellectual-cultural and athletic-touristic life of the young people the following has to be done in 1987:

The number of vacation trips via the "Jugentourist" FDJ travel agency is to be increased by 113,150 to 1,863,150.
In the framework of comprehensive housing construction, 26 youth club facilities with 3,600 places are to be established. Using agricultural facilities, 47 youth club facilities with 3,300 places are to be built.
Renovation and modernization of central pioneer camps are to be continued according to plan.
-- Physical culture and sports are to be promoted in an overall way as a matter that concerns the entire society. In 1987 a total of 270 sports institutions, including 146 gymnasiums, 55 sports fields, and 7 indoor swimming pools are to be newly built.
--Arts and culture as well as radio and television have to steadily raise the cultural level of the workers class, in particular that of the young people, to spread the values and ideals of socialism and to promote cultural creativity. The supply of musical instruments, accessories, and spare parts, as well as of products needed by artists is to be improved. The range of books and brochures, records, and music cassettes is to be further improved and to be ensured with high quality.
-- The tower of the French Cathedral is at Platz der Akademie, the Ephraim Palace, and the Nikolai Church in Berlin will be completed. The reconstruction of the German Cathedral at the Platz der Akademie, the reconstruction projects of the Museum Island in Berlin and of the opera-house in Karl-Marx-Stadt, and the erection of the Peasant War Memorial in Bad Frankenhausen will be continued.
-- It is also the task of radio and television to continue to make a contribution to information, education, and the diverse entertainment of the population.

V.

On the basis of the decisions of the economic talks of the CEMA member-states at the highest level, the deepening of the international socialist division of labor is to be utilized to further increase the capacity of the GDR national economy. Foreign trade relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries are to be developed dynamically. The exchange of commodities with the countries of the socialist economic area is to be increasingly borne by new products that help to determine the scientific-technological top standard and have a high degree of refinement. Honoring

the existng contracts according to the required quantity, quality, and date is to be insured with high discipline by the combines and foreign trade organs.

Foreign trade relations with the developing countries are to be developed further for mutual benefit. In this, GDR's economic benefit is to be linked with effective support for consolidating the economic independence of these countries.

Proceeding from a stable political, economic, and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, trade and economic relations with the capitalist industrial countries are to be further expanded on an equal basis and for mutual benefit.

The GDR Council of Ministers is charged with comprehensively guiding the implementation of the tasks and targets of the 1987 National Economic Plan and effectively checking on their fulfillment. It has to ensure that the necessary decisions for safeguarding the proportionate and structural development of the national economy according to plan are made in time to reach high dynamism in national economic growth, productivity, and efficiency in all fields of the national economic reproduction process.

With this law, the GDR People's Chamber turns to all citizens of the country asking them to use all their knowledge and skills and their creative energy to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the 1987 National Economic Plan's targets for the overall strengthening of the GDR -- the first worker-peasant state on German soil -- and to thus make an important contribution to the welfare of the people and to peace, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

BRIEFS

SFRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- Berlin, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- The protocol on economic cooperation, signed in Berlin today by the cochairmen of the mixed committee, Radovan Makic and Horst Soelle, envisages that the value of commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the GDR in 1987 will reach $939 million. This is 15 percent higher than what was achieved in 1986. Future bilateral trade will be based, the protocol states, on deliveries of products of the latest technological achievements and most up-to-date knowledge. Particular attention is devoted to concluding long-term arrangements. Makic and Soelle assessed present bilateral trade as positive, but think there is still room for its expansion. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 12 Dec 86 LD]

CPCZ EDUCATION, SCIENCE DELEGATION -- On 28 November Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee under the leadership of Miloslav Dockal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the Department for Education and Science. He briefed the guests about the tasks resulting for the GDR's education system from the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and from the third session of the SED Central Committee. In his statement, Miloslav Kockal dealt with topical issues in education and science following the 17th CPCZ Congress. The delegation, which visited the GDR for study, had an opportunity to familiarize itself with experiences in the further fashioning of the contents of the public education system as well as with the SED's science policy. It visited education institutions and enterprises of Erfurt Bezirk as well as the Berlin-Wartenburg Engineers' College. Present at the meeting were Hannes Hoernig, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Science Department, and Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS OPENS

LD121608 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI) -- The 5th Congress of the National Council of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives opened in Budapest on Friday, with 600 delegates who represent nearly one million cooperative members, participating.

The Presidium included Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and TOT [Agricultural Cooperatives National Council] President Istvan Szabo, both members of the Political Committee, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, Imre Markoja, minister of justice,and several other representatives of the cooperative movement, and social and mass organizations.

In Hungary 1,270 cooperatives cultivate total 5,800,000 hectares, 68 per cent of the cultivated area. Cooperatives account for 70 percent of Hungarian agricultural production. Over the past five years the production of agricultural cooperatives increased by 13 per cent. Plant production output grew by 12 per cent and that of animal breeding by 15 per cent over the previous five years. The cooperative sector produces 73 per cent of slaughter cattle, 59 per cent of slaughter pig and 70 per cent of poultry.

Analysing the work done over the past five years TOT President Istvan Szabo stressed among other things that unfavourable tendencies developed in external markets, which are to the disadvantage of Hungarian agriculture. Drought which has been lasting for three years and in some places four years, and frost damages made their impact on cooperatives felt. Economic conditions have become stricter, taxes, deprivals and the prices of necessary industrial products increased, without being counter-balanced by the rise of purchasing prices.

The income producing ability and capital equipment ratio of cooperatives decreased and their financial situation is worse than five years ago. Unfavourable developments took place over the past two years and production targets have not been fulfilled either last or this year.

TOT president stated that some 300 cooperatives, which cultivate total one million hectares and employ about 100,000 members, show deficit. Comprehensive central measures are needed to solve their situation, however, local efforts are also required to reach this end.

Kadar Attends Meeting

LD131407 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Excerpts] We go over to the Ferenc Rozsa Headquarters of Builders, where the fifth congress of agricultural cooperatives has been meeting since yesterday. Our reporters are Eva Denes and Attila Balint:

[Balint] The debate is continuing at the congress of agricultural cooperatives, with Janos Kadar, party general secretary, also taking part now in the mid-day hours. [passage omitted on remarks by Veszprem County delegate]

[Denes] The minister of agriculture and food, Jeno Vancsa, addressed the delegates on behalf of the government. He spoke about the decisions that are most important for further advancement. We now play back a few of his reflections:

[Begin Vancsa recording] Agricultural production will not worsen in 1987. In one area or another they will improve. We have taken steps also to encourage small-scale production. We shall also maintain the support of other developments such as soil improvement -- which we have just introduced -- irrigation, amelioration, storage, and we could continue the list. Yesterday we finally agreed on easing the burdens of heavily indebted plants. We shall work out a 3-year program for these plants. This will mean exemptions in one form or another amounting to some 5 million forints. They will be obtained through competition. I must say that we will give preference to those plants that submit an appropriate plan for recovery in the direction of development and prosperity. We think that in 1987 we shall be able to ease the burdens of some 80-100 such plants, through joint effort.

Quite a lot was said about horticultural production, too. I would just like to mention the grape-wine axis. The wine produced this year will, without exception, find a market in 1987. We have not reduced the support of vine plantation and we continue to give it our active encouragement, both in Bacs County and in other areas as well -- for it is our conviction that by using modern rotation, the better varieties, the higher yield, we are sure to be able to produce better and more than before, even if in fewer areas. We do not want to have another standstill in livestock breeding; for this reason we will maintain the instruments of regulation in such a way that the positions of livestock breeding should remain as they are.

Dear comrades, these few reflections also show how many tasks, how many joint efforts there are in our area. It is my conviction that the congress will create a kind of unity of action in this. [end recording]

[Balint] Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi also spoke about the branch's industrial background, and the delegates must have been glad to hear that 150,000 jobs will be created in the economically backward areas; with this they will not only be solving unemployment, but they will also be putting on to the market products that are easy to sell.

[Denes] In the afternoon, after the debate, the delegates will vote on the congress documents and the newly elected National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives will hold its first session.

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON KISZ VISIT TO LAOS

LD122151 Budapest MTI in English 1601 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 12 (MTI) -- The visit of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) to Laos ended with signing a communique on Friday. The KISZ delegation, headed by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ CC, visited Vientiane at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union.

The Hungarian delegation and Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of the Lao People's revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, discussed current issues on the international youth movement and the opportunities for the development of bilateral relations. Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, met the Hungarian delegation on Friday.

ASSOCIATIONS TO MODERNIZE IMPORT INSTALLATIONS

AU291009 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Nov 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Associations for Automation of Installations Imported from Socialist Countries"]

[Text] With the collaboration of industrial and trade enterprises, economic associations have been established in recent weeks to automatize and perfect the basic installations and basic technologies imported from socialist countries with electronic control and guiding elements. The products developed in this way are then sent to the domestic processing industry and are also offered for exports.

Guided by the Institute of Industrial Technology, 15 machine industry enterprises and basic material metallurgical plants created the Technoprogress Technological Development and Trade Association. From now on, this association will coordinate the activity that until now has often duplicated work at certain enterprises. Following a previous market analysis, the association has already begun organizing the future automation and electronization of new types of machine tools available from the socialist partners. Later, a similar method will also be used for other machine industry products by taking advantage of the technological and intellectual capacity available at the enterprises. According to the association's concepts, program packages will also be prepared for the modern computer technologies and this will further increase the value of the technology or installation in question. The association also makes it possible for consumer enterprises to purchase these installations through leasing contracts.

The machine industry enterprises have been carrying out technological development work on imported machines all the time, but limited enterprise funds for development have often restricted such activity. Almost 100 installations have been automated by the machine industry enterprises in the last 2 years but they did it virtually independently from each other and, in some cases, even by using different methods. One of the main tasks of the recently established association is to coordinate such development projects.

The Chemoprogress Association in the chemical industry sector has a similar task. The guiding body behind this association is the Vegyterv. There are other nine enterprises belonging to the association. This association accepts the task not only the automation of chemical industry technologies and procedures but also the further development of chemical industry basic materials.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN OFFICIAL VISITS -- Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- Nana Sutresna, deputy foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, who visited Hungary from December 8 to 11 at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, left Budapest Thursday. Nana Sutresna held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, and was met by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. At cordial talks held in the spirit of mutual understanding, the sides stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries have successfully been developing, and have been extended to new fields over the last two years on the basis of the meetings between the heads of states of the two countries. They agreed that extending reciprocally advantageous cooperation further, mainly in the field of economic and trade relations, is possible. Continuous efforts will be made by the sides in this interest. In the course of reviewing the international situation, the sides exchanged views about major issues related to the peace and security in Europe and Asia, and South-east Asia in particular. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 11 Dec 86 LD]

DELEGATION IN DAMASCUS -- Budapest, Decmber 11 (MTI) -- A party workers' delegation of the HSWP, which had paid a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of Ferenc Szombathelyi, deputy head of the CC's administrative department, returned to Budapest on Thursday. The representative of the HSWP and the Ba'th Party held talks on inter-party cooperation and surveyed the situation of the region. Frenc Szombathelyi and Izzit Hasan, director of the office of the General Secretariat of the Ba'th party, signed a work plan for inter-party cooperation in 1987-88. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 11 Dec 86 LD]

MSZMP GREETS AKEL CONGRESS -- Speaking at the AKEL Congress in Nicosia on 28 November MSZMP Central Committee Member Mihaly Korom conveyed the MSZMP Central Committee's greetings to the 16th Congress of the Cyprus' Working People's Progressive Party (AKEL). In concluding his address, Korom wished many successes to the Cypriot Communists in their struggle of sacrifice, a struggle that will continue to enjoy the active solidarity of the Hungarian Communists and people. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 3 AU]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Ivan Iliev, deputy head of the Central Committee's Administrative Department, visited Hungary from 24 to 28 November at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The guests studied the party's management and administration experience. The delegation was received by Central Committee Member Laszlo Karakas, head of the Department of Management and Administration Affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 4 AU]

RAILROAD AGREEMENT WITH CSSR -- CSSR Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek and Hungarian Transport Minister Lajos Urban signed an interministerial agreement in Budapest on 24 November on the maintenance of public bridges crossing the border rivers and an interstate agreement on railroad transportation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 86 p 8 AU]

HUNGARIAN-ETHIOPIAN SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT -- On the basis of the Hungarian-Ethiopian technological and scientific cooperation agreement, an Ethiopian delegation led by Domestic Trade Minister Mersa Wedajo studied between 20 and 28 November the network, organization, and activity of Hungarian domestic trade. The delegation held talks with heads of the Domestic Trade Ministry and the National Federation of Cooperatives. The head of the delegation was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 21 AU]

JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

AU110301 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, at a meeting at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 6 December]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades: I would like to welcome all of you and to thank you for accepting the invitation to take part in today's meeting, especially as this was a difficult decision for certain people to take, one that called for courage and great far-sightedness.

Those gathered here -- and I would like to point out that 70 percent are not party members -- have several features in common:

First, most of them have been active professionally and socially during the 40-year period following the war, that is, during the period of People's Poland.

Second, they have sense of civic duty and an awareness of real social and moral challenges and the socioeconomic objectives that we must meet.

Third, they have that indispensable dose of consideration, openness, and interest in different points of view without which a fruitful dialogue would not be possible.

This aside, there, nevertheless, are important differences of viewpoint and ideology represented in our midst, differences that approximately correspond to those that exist in our nation. It augurs well if holders of such diverse views can for the first time sit down at one table for the good of the common cause.

However, the task of the council, if we agree to establish it, would not be to represent structures (classes, strata, groups, or factions). The members of the council will use their knowledge, wisdom, and experience for the common social good. This will constitute an emanation of the thinking of the communities from which they come. They can bring to the forum of the council the views and opinions of their milieus without having to give them official form.

Today is "St. Nicholas Day." According to Polish custom, this day is associated with presents. Thus, we can give Polish society, which is weary and still partially disoriented, something of a present -- a further step on the path of national accord.

Nothing has been decided yet; neither the name of the body, nor the scope and form of its work. We have come together to discuss these things, to consider real possibilities for expanding the platform of national cooperation.

We can discuss everything, including the council's location in the social panorama of the PPR. It is up to us whether we succeed in overcoming division while maintaining authenticity in attitudes. But we are not setting ourselves the goal of reaching agreement on everything. That is simply impossible.

At this point, I would like to quote some words that have impressed themselves on my memory (I do not even remember right now who said them): Consensus does not mean that everyone agrees about a particular policy but that everyone agrees about the way in which they are not to agree with each other. This statement contains the cast-iron principle of respecting the constitutional legal order, and, in our case, it means respecting the foundations of the raison d'etat expressed in the constitution of the PPR.

Thus it is better to define at the outset the area in which agreement can be realistically reached than to find after a certain time that we cannot reach agreement about fundamental matters.

Socialist democracy is not a static concept. The nature and content of socialist democracy, its institutions, are always determined by concrete historical and contemporary conditions. We have traveled a long and complicated way, from the early fifties, through 1956 and the seventies, to the turbulent beginning of the eighties.

We treat searchers, experiences, and errors very seriously. We want to proceed consistently along the path of democratization. This was strongly affirmed and creatively developed by the 10th PZPR congress. However, the development of this or that form is not an end in itself, for that is to think opportunistically. The primary goal is the actual good of the nation, Poland's strength, and its position in today's difficult and very dangerous world.

It is clear that the bourgeois multiparty model derived from the solutions arrived at in the nineteenth century has undergone what can be likened to the wearing out of machinery.

Even in those countries in which this model exists, key decisions are made by achieving consensus within the so-called power elite. Thus, the development of socialist democracy cannot and should not blindly imitate solutions whose actual use is more and more formalistic and limited to appearances. Our goal will be constant and irreversible quest for forms and institutions that will enhance democracy in the sense of genuine participation in consulting and planning processes, management and ruling, and will, at the same time, be appropriate to the conditions that obtain under a socialist system and will bolster effectiveness and efficiency in the operation of the state.

Of course, our intentions and efforts can be judged in various ways, but there is surely no way in which the genuine progress that has been made along this road over the past few years can be denied.

A few days ago I attended the trade union congress, and yesterday I attended a meeting of the PRON National Council. At no time did I get an impression of weariness or, for example, a tendency toward uniformity in these bodies. I think no one would find it difficult to note genuine trade union independence. As of PRON, it already has many achievements to its credit. What I have in mind are not only general, political declarations, not only the mass level of participation, or the creation of an extensive forum for discussion but, above all, the great number of partial initiatives and activities which take the form of organic work and are of such importance for people.

Of course, one could stop at this point and continue solely in the direction of expanding the powers of PRON and strengthening its functions. However, it would be wrong to have any limitations of this kind. Speaking in Chelm in September 1984, on the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, I explained that this movement does not consider itself to have an exclusive role in the process of fostering national accord. [paragraph continues]

It was, is, and will remain our intention to reach all milieus, which, while preserving their subjective positions and indentity, would like to contribute to improving and accelerating the course of the process of national accord, and thus contribute to Poland's successful development.

To sum up, the Consultative Council is neither a life belt nor some kind of incongruity.

We have reached a new stage. We can afford to adopt more far-reaching solutions. Institutions are coming into existence that are without precedent in the history of our statehood or in that of other socialist states. The Consultative Council is, in a sense, historic experiment. Whether it will be a success will depend largely on us.

The ethical and political unity of the nation is a phrase that entered our political language during the past decade. There is surely no one present here who would not acknowledge that this slogan has been abused, that it was employed, unfortunately, to obscure reality, to conceal the causes of growing differences and conflicts. However, despite these reservations, I believe that the essence of this idea should be saved from debasement. There ought to be subjects and areas about which all Poles, regardless of differences of opinion and ideology, really can arrive at unity, precisely that. For every deep division in society -- regardless of the reasons behind it -- especially at this crossroads in the history of Europe and the world, has very damaging international ramifications for our country.

Against this background, I would like to make the following observation: Of course, it is natural that we should be primarily occupied with Polish problems. We see the folly of a revival of messianism, of naive Polocentrism. However, how we put our own house in order and what results this produces does have a bearing on the situation in Europe. It is connected with the assumptions of East-West dialogue and thus with current, serious danger to peace. However, it would be naive and a serious error to assume that Poland is a problem of particular importance for any capital ouside the socialist community. On more than one occasion, in both our very recent and our distant history, we have been treated opportunistically. It is hard to imagine this being and different in the future.

Father Stanislaw Konarski, one of the great sons of our nation -- like Sztasic, Kollataj, Brzoska, Sciegienny, and Kalinka -- is somehow not included in certain patheons. He wrote a work whose striking novelty is evident in its very title "Concerning an Effective Method of Government." I believe that these works are a suitable underlying idea for our future cooperation. Of course, with the qualitifcation that effective "government" can only be effective when it results in constructive proposals.

I think that there is doubt in the mind of anyone present here that our almost 38 million-strong nation, which possesses very great intellectual and material potential, is at a very complicated and, one can say, decisive moment in history, one that will decide its "to be or not to be" at least until the end of this century, about what Poland will be like in the year 2000.

How could council help? The magnitude of the tasks and challenges that Poland faces calls for the mobilization of all society. The crisis has been brought under control to the extent that national income in growing and, whether better or worse, foodstuffs and maufactured goods are being supplies, places of work are functioning, and transportation and public services are functioning. [paragraph continues]

However, there is the problem of stepping up and accelerating the country's development: Awareness of the objective factors determining efficient management and the full application of subjective factors determining efficient management, the large-scale emergence and prompt application of innovative ideas, the creation of more attractive prospects for the younger generation, rewarding the best and the most gifted. We need intensive solutions. Social justice, especially in the eyes of the workers class, priority areas in the distribution of national income, the resolution of interest group conflicts, economic considerations and the social welfare function of the socialist state, investment strategy, social levers for the expansion of housing construction. [sentence without verb as published]

The protection of the environment. This is not only a question of cleansing installations, technologies that cause pollution, enormous costs, but also a question of educating people, of their behavior, of discipline, and conscientiousness with regard to the tasks with which one is entrusted.

These are not only Polish problems. Such problems must also be solved by other states on a scale that is appropriate to them. These problems are made severe for us on account of what our country has experienced.

And there are demographic issues, important analyses of the demographic structure of Polish society, including the high birthrate and the responsibilities that this engenders.

How can we reduce the areas in which there is friction between administrative employees and citizens: Decentralization, self-government, the activating of individual communities, and local initiatives.

There are problems of pathology, of society's moral health.

And one more subject: We cannot pass over in silence the continued loss of Polish blood, both in the form of expatriation and the reduction of the national material as a result of pseudo-ethic emigration or a brutal form of brain drain. Of course, there are economic arguments with which everyone is familiar, but these arguments have existed for centuries, ever since the shameful saying "ibi patria, ubi bene" (the fatherland is wherever it is good) was coined.

I have mentioned certain problems, and I submit them for consideration when preliminary proposals are bein drawn up for future meetings. Let us pose questions and consider options. Being concerned about the good of the Republic, it is fitting to stimulate searches for the best solution, to consider the pros and cons of decisions that are suggested, to analyze various possibilities and different approaches and opinions, to view Poland as a whole and not a collection of ministries and their problems.

There are three great anniversaries ahead of us; our attitude toward these anniversaries is part of our national identity: 11 November 1988, 1 September 1989, 3 May 1991. It is necessary and fitting that these anniversaries should united us and not divide us. The council could express a position on this subject.

The present generation is burdened with exceptional responsbility. If we do not succeed in expanding the platform of national accord and engaging maximum national effort, our heirs will judge us harshly. [paragraph continues]

Everyone will be judged, those who assumed the burden of unpopular decisions, and those who permitted themselves the luxury of setting themselves at a distance and apparently "not being involved." I say apparently, because today in Poland activity and inactivity possess the same status and fall under the same moral principle.

Aware of the importance of this matter, we do not want to remain hanging in empty air. I repeat this phrase literally because I used it before, in 1981.

It is important to me that everyone here be fully aware that we do not intend to build a decorative facade and that we do not want to cultivate a plant only to receive from it fig leaves. The council will be the way it wants to be. The scope of our work depends on its members.

Many, some even say too many, social councils, commissions, and committees of all kinds have emerged, especially in recent years. But they are usually specialized. The council we intend to create differs because of its situation, the universal nature of its interests, and the unprecedented variety of its members.

The Consultative Council may and should be a new, unconventional forge of political culture. For within it, people will meet who have never met before, and people will talk who have never talked to each other before. All this should be based on the idea that it is necessary to patiently seek a language in which one may communicate, and such a language must be found.

Our council must be as informal as possible. This applies to its work procedure and to its scope. It is essential to have flexilibility and avoid from the very begining irrelevant disputes which would once again push council members into further divisions of "we," "you," "party," "nonparty," and so on.

By an open council, we mean that anyone may leave it when he thinks the time is right, but also that others may join it, so that our dialogue should not be the end, but the beginning of a process in which we wish to take part together.

Concluding the introduction, I wish to say that we are at home and on our own territory. The new important experiment in the development of socialist democracy that we are performing today may succeed, but it may also end in fiasco, which, unfortunately, would not be the first time in our nation's latest history. I would be very happy if following today's meeting one could tell one's own friends and Poland's foreign friends and enemies that we can succeed!

LEADERS ADDRESS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETING

AU142227 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP report]

[Excerpts] The main assumptions of regional annual plans and budgets from 1987 in the light of the Central Annual Plan were the subject of a conference of chairmen of the people's councils held in Warsaw on 8 December. The meeting was chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the State Council.

Opening the conference, he stressed that its theme comprehensively expresses the idea of people's council independence and self-government in shaping socioeconomic conditions in voivodships, towns, and communes. [paragraph continues]

The consultations that have taken place are coming about, and plans that are being coordinated attest to democracy used in making difficult choices in accordance with social assessments of needs, available resources, and degrees of urgency.

Compared to old practices, the consultations held now have an increasingly broad and more authentic character. This stems from the process of renewal and innovative legal solutions in the methodology of planning. However, these consultations still have too much of a one-sided character. As much as they permit citizens to exercise a real influence on the shape of plans, they are still underemployed in mobilizing society for the proper preparation and performance of tasks that are set.

People's councils should devote more attention to these issues. This is essential for economical use of materials and for obtaining a rise in output alongside a reduction in levels of fuel and energy consumption.

In drawing up regional socioeconomic plans based on principles of independence and self-government, people's councils ought to be guided by regional needs and take into account the directions of state socioeconomic policy. Thus, it is necessary that regional and central plans fit together properly. This means setting priority tasks, even when actual economic conditions are difficult, tasks that take account of the highest general state interests.

Neither the Central Annual Plan nor regional plans are heremetically sealed. They contain reserves that can be released by those implementing plans, by social initiatives, by the better and more dynamic implementation of investment projects, and, above all, by improved quality of work and the elimination of the wastefulness that continues to run riot.

The year 1987 should bring a breakthrough in the elimination of negative phenomena. People's councils have a very important role to play in this area. They should operate vigorously, concretely, and above all, efficiently. This will be supported by the mechanisms of the second stage of the economic reform and the efforts made as part of the comprehensive review and improvement of the organizational structures in the economy and the state. This should also be the objective of new forums of social activity, that is, socioeconomic councils attached to voivodship people's councils, and new forms of political dialogue.

The people's council chairmen were provided with extensive information concerning the Central Annual Plan and state fiscal policy.

Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, said that the plan for 1987 focuses on balancing the economy and continuing with the economic reform. The plan also takes into account the factors that limit production potential, that is, the aging of the production base.

The plan earmarks between 7 and 9 percent of outlays for the modernization of industry and a similar amount for technical and scientific progress. The government considers the curbing of inflation and the expansion of housing construction priority areas.

Describing the principles of state fiscal policy, Finance Minister Bazyli Szamojlik stressed that the main objective during the upcoming 5 years would be fiscal stabilization. The balanced budget draft for 1987 would be part of efforts in this area.

The government anticipates dangers to the plan. A collective effort on the part enterprises, industries, and voivodships is needed for these dangers to be overcome. In recent years, many voivodships have embarked on serious tasks that exceed local financial resources. These investments ought to be covered by voivodship plans, which take account of the income that can be obtained over the upcoming 5-year period. This will be assisted by the introduction, for the first time, of the principle of determining voivodship budget income for a period of several years. [passage omitted]

Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the State Council, said that the coming year would be a difficult one for the budget, because the balancing of the budget is envisaged, and that will entail the application of certain rigors designed to reduce inflation.

People's councils will have to use the resources at their disposal in a manner that produces the best possible results. Referring to some of the postulates voiced during the debate, he said that the financing of individual housing construction cannot receive financial assistance from regional budgets. This is because such regional financial assistance produces more benefits from general, multistory building construction. Investment of this kind provides a greater number of housing units. Resources for land reclamation should not be limited either as the development of agriculture and the food economy are among the most important economic tasks.

K. Barcikowski also drew attention to the need for people's councils to suport social initiatives, including those concerning the protection of the environment. The standard of services provided to citizens is also an important matter, and people's councils should always bear in mind the danger of bureaucratism.

Closing the meeting, Wojceich Jaruzelski stressed the need for people's councils to back social initiatives, to favor people who display initiative in the conduct of cadre policy, people who can and want to ensure that there is progress. People's councils should make more use of the social support by PRON, trade unions, worker self-management bodies, and labor cooperatives. The coming year should be marked by greater responsiblity for decisiomaking and by actions at every level and in every field.

The meeting was attended by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

JABLONSKI RECALLS MARTIAL LAW, DRAWS LESSON

LD112344 Warsaw PAP in English 2241 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 11 -- Five years ago, on December 13, 1981, martial law was declared in Poland. In this connection, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has conducted an interview with the former president of the Council of State, eminent historian, party and state activist, Prof. Henryk Jablonski. Excerpts:

I must confess that I am reluctant to think of those days. We have left them far behind, so many things have changed in Poland, and it is so important at present to unite efforts in order to more fully resolve major economic and social problems we are now facing that one should only with greatest caution touch upon subjects which may excite unnecessary agitation, recall the old, and for the overwhelming part of society, already overcome divisions.

What do I perceive as the most dramatic feature of those days? Empty shop shelves, winter, a prospect of coal shortage, and above all, the spectre of civil war, more terrible than the threat of hunger ad freezing cold. This had been said many times and rightly so.

The overwhelming majority of those people who in the 1980's fell into the orbit of influence of the extreme wing of "Solidarnosc" drifting ever more rapidly towards provoking a civil war, is now far from their attitudes of the years 1980 or 1981.

The political, economic and social situation is also different in Poland now.

We should always remember about that thesis which we had been repeating many times in various formulations. It had come from Wojciech Jaruzelski but later on was repeated by various activists and maintained that "it is not important where you come from -- it is important where you want to go with us."

And if so let us not drive people into self-flaggelation and repentance, let us simply proceed along that road which had been mapped out, first, by the 9th and then by the 10th congress of the PUWP. And this is the essence of the matter.

In fact, the period of martial law, as short as it was only possible, was meant to make it possible to peacefully carry on the renewal, to carry out the democratization of our system, to create conditions for national agreement. Owing to that declarations were followed by hard, consistent, perserving work for their realization. I believe that this is the essence of what happened in December.

One can state with full responsibility that the PUWP and the allied parties, that state authorities with the Sejm in the lead, were striving to most fully develop the renewal, to create conditions for the development of democracy both in the sense of constructing legal foundations, a whole system of democratic institutions, as well as in the sense of filling them with living content.

Over that entire period we were trying to draw every conclusion from this extremely vital truth that the only adequate form of socio-political system to socialism is democracy, that socialism can develop correctly only in democratic conditions.

But it is also true that one must learn socialist democracy, that declarations about socialist democracy alone do not enlighten human mind and do not change the old habits.

Democratization of political system is one side of the occuring transformations -- the other is progress along the road of general understanding for the most essential matters of the nation and state. This is a point at which a universal agreement must take place. We have done a lot, but self-satisfaction and believing that everything is as right as it should be, would be very dangerous.

It is obvious that the fuller the agreement the more rapid that march along the road indicated by the 10th congress of the party. Successes along this road can be expanded and, which is even more important, deepened by the agreement of all forces of the nation. And this means, nearly automatically, the weakening of the possibilities of influence by destructive, anti-socialist forces. People will come to be convinced that something can be attained on the socialist route, that successes can be achieved, that significant economic and social problems, of which there are many, can be resolved.

I would say that tragedies are no special privileges of Poland and the Poles. The history of other nations did not lack them either. It is true, however, that ours abounded in them.

What must be said in these conditions: Unfortunately, we have an unsatisfactory situation as far as history education, especially of the younger generation, is concerned. The recently published results of the Institute of Research into Youth have shown that.

What we need is as little illusions, wishful thinking and myths as possible, and the constant asking of the question: Who may benefit by the development of the situation in this or other direction? This is also true while one is analyzing historical situations: Who can benefit if we act in this or another way?

This, of course, requires a quiet, rational analysis of every situation, embracing the existing analogies.

The second thing that one should remember is that the weak ones do not count in the world, that one must stake above all on one's work, mapping out prospects. The strong ones are valued by allies and respected by enemies. This is a very important thing.

The third thing, which is extremely significant in our conditions, is the fact that we are a nation of individualists. And this is not bad since it is in the richness of individualities that the great riches of the society and nation are rooted. They will become real riches only when they are used rationally. And they can be used only if we are able to unite this individualism of Poles for a common good.

Of course, there will always be many things on which we will differ. There is, however, some ultimate canon, that we must respect and on which we must be fully concordant. This is the matter of the state. The truth must be reiterated constantly, with determination, and as often as possible.

COMMENTARY VIEWS MARTIAL LAW ANNIVERSARY

LD131143 Warwaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Piotr Krol commentary]

[Text] Although 5 years ago it seemed that nothing would prevent the collapse of the state nor save us from an economic catastrophe, we did stop on the edge of the precipice. And for the last 5 years, Poland and the Poles -- consistently, despite all difficulties -- have been moving along the road of reforms that are changing both the state and the economy, along the road of agreement and [word indistinct].

The thought one cannot help having today is that this change has not been wasted. But this thought is not just a statement, it is also a question, and doubts -- or which there are many. The most important, I believe, is the question: Did we, throughout those years, do everything that was necessary, that could have been done to strengthen the state and to rebuild the economy, to make our lives easier, to restore Poland to a worthy place in the world?

We have done, it is true, a great deal. We have a state that knows how to govern and which is just -- a state in which the voice of the citizen counts as it has never done before. From the depths of an economic crisis, we are entering a period of calm and opportunities.

But I believe we cannot say that we have done everything. I think, on the contrary, that the most difficult times are still ahead of us. By the most difficult I mean tha we should organize our common effort in such a way that in everything we do and wish to do, everything we have agreed and that we shall jointly agree to be important and essential, that our time, the time of Poland and of Poles, should be increased many times over, that everything that build up, that brings benefits to society and to the state should happen more quickly than the turning of the wheel of history.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES TU CONGRESS IN WARSAW

AU020533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 86 p 6

[Report on speech by Wang Shenxiang, member of the presidium of the all-China Trade Union Federation, at the 26 November session of the Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions in Warsaw]

[Text] Wang Shenxiang extended cordial greetings and best wishes to participants in the congress on behalf of the Chinese trade unions and 120 million Chinese workers and stressed that the Polish people and the workers class have long and glorious traditions of revolutionary struggles. Fulfilling the tasks of socialist renewal in the past few years, he said, the Polish workers and people overcame many difficulties, stabilized the socialist country's political situation, and rebuilt and developed the economy. We are most cordially pleased with your achievements and express our highest respect for the leading role of the Polish workers class in the great cause of the revolution and construction carried out by the Polish people. We believe that this congress will make an important contribution to further uniting the large masses of Polish workers for the great cause of the revolution and construction carried out by the Polish people. We believe that this congress will make an important contribution to further uniting the large masses of Polish workers for the great struggle to accomplish the ambitious targets mapped out by the 10th PZPR Congress.

Speaking of the achievements scored by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC, Wang Shenxiang stressed that the reform of the economic and political system, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the development of socialist culture were being consistently implemented and that plans provided for a fourfold increase in industrial and agricultural production by the end of the present century. As a mass organization of the Chinese workers class, the All-China Trade Union Federation organizes and mobilizes extensive workers masses for active participation in the reform and in running state, social, and economic affairs.

Wahg Shenxiang stressed that the Chinese workers class is full of profoundly friendly feelings for the fraternal Polish workers class and that the development of sincere and friendly cooperation between Chinese and Polish workers and peoples is not only consistent with the interests of the two countries and peoples, but is also beneficial for consolidating world peace.

SESSION OF LIBYAN MIXED COMMISSION ENDS

LD130232 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 12 -- The Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation wound up its sixth session here today, agreeing on a number of intergovernmental and interministerial agreements to be signed and ratified shortly.

They will cover mutual recognition of scientific diplomas and degrees, cooperation in health care in the years 1987-1990, social insurances and conduct of legal transactions. Both sides also expressed desire to further develop cooperation in culture and information.

The commission moreover discussed the conditions for export of construction works and prospects of oil supplies, and instructed the central banks of both countries to continue talks aiming to streamline mutual accounting mechanisms.

It noted progress in many areas of mutual cooperation, including trade, implementation of banking agreement, services (also health care) and consular relations.

Secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Bureau for Foreign Liaison Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, who headed the Libyan delegation, was received by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and had talks with Foreign Minister Orzechowski and Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS STATE DEPARTMENT'S SIMONS

LD052103 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 6 -- Deputy Assistant Secretary of State of the United States for European Affairs Thomas W. Simons visited Warsaw December 1-5.

He held talks with Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast and Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Janusz Kaczurba and was received by Polish Minister of Finance Bazyli Somojlkik and chairman of the Sejm (Parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee Jozsef Czyrek.

Thomas W. Simons paid a formal call to Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski today.

The talks held during the visit were a continuation of the dialogue between the Governments of Poland and the U.S. on issues tied with all of Polish-American bilateral relations.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS RESUMED

Adopts Agenda, Discusses Bills

AU111803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1631 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 11/12/1986 -- The fourth session of the ninth term of Romania's Grand National Assembly [GNA] resumed proceedings in plenum on December 11, in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The session was opened by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA.

Upon the proposal of the GNA Bureau, the deputies endorsed the following agenda:

1. The validation of the election of some deputies to the GNA;

2. The bill of the single national plan of socio-economic development in Romania in 1987;

3. The bill of the plan of development of agriculture, food, industry, silviculture and water management of Romania in 1987;

4. The bill of the state budget of Romania in 1987;

5. The program of self-management and self-sufficiency for ensuring a proper supply of population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987;

6. The bill of the organization of the congress and county conferences of working people, the election and attributions of their bodies;

7. The bill of the organization of the congress and county conferences of farmers, of all working people in agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management, the election and attributions of their bodies;

8. The bills of endorsement of the decrees comprising norms with power of law issued by the State Council.

The GNA unanimously validated the election of the following deputies: Manole Sechi in the no. 1 Brasvo-center constituency, and Elena Vladut in the no. 4 Constanta north-west constituency.

Romanian Premmier Constantin Dascalescu read the memorandum of the bills of the single national socio-economic development plan for 1987 and of the plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, forestry and water management for 1987, and Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, read the memorandum of the 1987 state budget bill.

Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, read the co-report of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania on the three bills. Elena Pugna, deputy chairman of the Commission on Industry and Economico-Financial Activities, read the joint report of the GNA standing commissions. Several deputies addressed the audience in connection with these bills. The works of the session continue.

Ancuta Presents Draft Budget

AU112000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 11 Dec 86

["Memorandum on the Draft State Budget of Romania for 1987" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 11/12/1986 -- The provisions of Romania's state budget for 1987 ensure the necessary conditions for the continuation of economic activities at a high rate and the implementation of the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions regarding the intensive and harmonious development of the economy, the substantial growth of efficiency in all fields of activity, higher material and spiritual standards of working people and the ensurance of financial, monetary and currency balance, showed Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania, while presenting the memorandum on the draft of this document to the country's parliament. He noticed that the draft state budget for 1987 is balanced, providing 379.3 thousand million lei both for incomes and expenditure. As for incomes, which will rise 17.1 per cent, most of them -- about 99 per cent -- come from the socialist economic units. In 1987 all enterprises and central economic departments are planned to obtain profits apt to ensure self-financing and make them fulfill their obligations to society.

The speaker showed that the dimensioning of incomes and expenditure for next year was based on the priority targets of the plan, that is substantial growth of productivity and reduction of raw and subsidiary materials, energy and fuel consumption.

The expenditure envisaged in the draft budget provides for the integral financing of the objectives included in the national plan for the country's socioeconomic development in to87, all while severe norms for savings are observed, waste is prevented and all funds, which are to go to the budget, are highly economically used. The funds to finance the national economy, which amount to 197.5 thousand million lei and account for 52 per cent of the total, are earmarked in the main for the fulfillment of the investment plan, being used with priority for equipment, modernization and the application of new technologies.

An amount of 2.1 thousand million lei has been provided for highly important research projects and themes, to which substantial resources are to be added from the economic units' own funds. Education, health care, culture, the arts, physical education and sports, the children, social assistance and state social insurance will benefit by 98.5 thousand million lei.

Referring to the way in which President Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiative is reflected in the budget, as it provides for a five-per-cent arms, troops and military spending cut, the raporteur specifies that the expenses on defence were cut by 1.350 million lei. As for the sums allotted to the armed forces and their equipment, the speaker underlined that they do not exceed three per cent from the national income, a proof of the Romanian people's option for disarmament. The draft state budget for 1987 also includes the local budgets the incomes of which are worth 24.9 thousand million lei, while expenditure 16.0 thousand million lei, Dimitrie Ancuta also showed mentioning that the local budgets for 1987 are envisaged to function according to integral self-financing of each administrative-territorial unit.

Dimitrie Ancuta submitted then the general account of ending the 1985 financial year which provides for 300.1 thousand million lei with incomes, 282.0 thousand million lei with expenditure that show a surplus of 18.1 thousand million lei, out of which 15.6 thousand million lei to the national budget and 2.5 thousand million to the local budgets.

RENOVICA 'VERY SATISFIED' WITH USSR VISIT

LD122034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which has been on a 4-day visit to the USSR, returned this evening to Belgrade. On arrival in Belgrade, Milanko Renovica made the following statement:

"We are returning very satisfied from the visit to the USSR. It was, in our view, a successful and mutually beneficial visit, which enabled us to conduct an exhaustive exchange of views on all questions of common interest with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other comrades in the Soviet leadership.

"I can say that a cordial and warm welcome was organized for us everywhere, and the talks we held were characterized by an atmosphere of friendship, mutual trust, and openness.

"In the talks it was assessed by both sides that the relations between the LCY and the CPSU and our two countries, which are founded on the principles established in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and on respect for the different paths of social development and different international positions, have achieved a high level. Both our Soviet comrades and we are convinced that on these bases there are great possibilities for the further promotion and enrichment of relations and cooperation.

"During the visit we considered our interparty cooperation and broader aspects of Yugoslav-Soviet relations with the mutual assessment that our cooperation has indeed achieved a high level in all areas -- in politics, economics, science and technology and culture. In the talks we discussed some concrete aspects of bilateral cooperation with readiness on both sides to further develop higher forms of economic cooperation, such as the wider integration of our economies by means of long-term industrial cooperation and specialization, and to recognize possibilities for joint investment and setting up joint enterprises. We assessed that real possibilities and needs exist for our associated labor organizations to be involved in a more organized and broader way in the complex program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-states to the year 2000. Mutual understanding and readiness was shown for overcoming certain problems which are occurring in current economic cooperation by efforts on both sides.

"We also carried out a broad exchange of views on the activities of the LCY and CPSU in the internal sphere. We were greatly interested in becoming acquainted with the process of restructuring the economy and in other spheres of social life in the USSR, which, according to Comrade Gorbachev, is of a revolutionary nature.

Naturally, we devoted considerable attention in our talks to international questions. We assessed that the present exacerbated international situation calls for the broadest involvement of the entire international community, because the problems of peace, disarmament, and development concern us all. To this end, every step which contributes to disarmament, and thereby to the relaxation of international tension and the promotion of international political and economic relations, is valuable. In this context, both sides noted the great importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its contribution to the struggle of democratic and peace-loving forces in the world for peace, security, disarmament, and a new international economic order.

"For our part, we positively assessed and gave support to the positive Soviet initiatives and efforts of the USSR in the direction of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

"On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, the invitation to Comrade Gorbachev to visit Yugoslavia was repeated. Comrade Gorbachev accepted this invitation with pleasure. This will be a fresh opportunity to continue the mutually beneficial political dialogue and will be a stimulus to the development of our relations and cooperation," stated Milanko Renovica.

The members of the LCY delegation -- Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Janez Zemljaric, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium -- have also returned to Belgrade.

At Belgrade airport, the delegation was met by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Tibor Salma, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials. Also at the airport was Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Yugoslavia.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RENOVICA'S MOSCOW VISIT ASSESSED

'Long-Term Importance'

LD131815 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] The high degree of coincidence in stances that was achieved in the talks between the two party delegations of the LCY and the CPSU, with Milanko Renovica and Mikhail Gorbachev at their head, indicates that the principles of equality and constructive dialogue, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of individual countries, written into the documents on our bilateral and interparty cooperation as much as 30 years ago, have today become a broad international basis for Soviet talks with delegations of other Communist parties. Here is Zrnka Novak:

In the present phase, the USSR is our country's largest economic partner, and reciprocal trade in both directions is close to approximately $7 billion. Precisely for this reason, at a time when economic ties in the world are most often not neutral, the equitable and constructive political dialogue, such as that founded on the well-known principles of the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and reaffirmed in the past few days during the official and friendly visit by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is of long-term importance for both parties.

The two countries and the two Communist parties have different international positions. The differenes arise out of the leading position of the USSR in the Warsaw community and out of the founding and essential involvement of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement. However, the differenes, under conditions when both countries aspire to the principles of peaceful dialogue and cooperation on the principles of equality, are not a barrier to enriching mutual ties both between the two countries and in the sphere of cooperation between the two parties.

(?Certainly) some of the major, sociopolitical transformations that have been taking place in the USSR since Mikhail Gorbachv took the helm of the party and the country, and the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as the orientation [passage indistinct] the joint communique on the talks conducted between the delegations of the two parties acquire in a way a new character and tone (? in comparison with statements from earlier party meetings). This refers above all to the two texts which affirm the principles of mutual cooperation (?laid down) in the documents of 1955 and 1956 and to the part which has to do with the principles of cooperation between parties in the workers movements. In this part of the communique, it is [word indistinct] stated that the independent establishing and realization of political strategies on the part of any party, the equitable and constructive dialogue excluding the monopoly of any party of the truth, represent an important prerequisite for development and cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress.

It is clear that the atmosphere of such adherence to principles, reciprocity, and respect was crucial to the attainment of the very high degree of coincidence in views, both in the case of questions relating to the international political situation and in the sphere of expanding and deepening mutual cooperation. This means that the assessment made by the president of the presidium on his return to Belgrade rightly stands and that the results of the meetings and talks between the two parties are looking toward the future.

'Stable Development' of Ties

AU141929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 14 Dec 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Branislav Canak report]

[Text] An LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, last week paid an official and friendly visit to the USSR. Branislav Canak, our special correspondent in Moscow, has sent us a report on this visit.

[Begin recording] The most authoritative assessment about how much importance is being attached here to the meeting with top Yugoslav guests was given by the host himself, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Politburo session held on Thursday. Gorbachev stressed among other things that political suppositions have been created for a further stable development of the Yugoslav-Soviet relations as well as for their enrichment with modern forms. In a word, this is both the essence and result of the talks between Milanko Renovica and Mikhail Gorbachev which lasted 5 hours in the Kremlin. The joint statement also emphasizes that the strengthening of Yugoslav-Soviet relations occupied the center of their talks. It is particularly stressed that in their talks they unanimously pointed out that the consistent application of the principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Statement of 1956 represent a lasting and tested basis for the further development of the total relations of the two countries.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about it in the most impressive manner in his toast at the dinner held in honor of the LCY delegation. One should be reminded here that in the Soviet tradition toasts are much more a part of politics than is customary with other nations. This is why when Gorbachev recalls Lenin and his prediction that life will create many diversities, forms, and methods in the building of a new society this has a special meaning -- particularly if we consider the sentence saying that many misunderstandings and mistakes that occurred due to a number of subjective and objective reasons could have been avoided in the past. Said in the toast to the Yugoslavs, this statement has exceptional weight and bears two messages: one to the home public, and another to all those who are politically engaged in the workers movement anywhere in the world.

As far as the home public is concerned, this statement is a part of the total efforts toward removing the dogmatic inheritance; this point also applies to the second message, to which one could add the dimension of announcing a new kind of relations in the Communist and workers movement.

Apart from relations between the two countries, the talks in the Kremlin also touched upon the internal development of Yugoslavia and the USSR as well as upon international matters. It was very interesting indeed to hear what kind of moves are being undertaken in the economy and society or are being planned as a part of the process of carrying out the policy agreed on at the 27th CPSU Congress. From all this, one got the impression that a big battle of proportions that have not been seen for decades is being conducted everywhere in the USSR and that this will be a long and painful process.

As far as international matters are concerned, views on all of the most important matters in the world were exchanged and, as was jointly pointed out, similar views were established.

The Yugoslav side on this occasion too expressed understanding for Soviet initiatives for overcoming problems in the world and pointed out the view of the nonaligned countries that in decision-making about questions that concern everybody, everybody must participate equally.

Let us conclude with the mention of the visit to Leningrad. Welcomed in a cordial and friendly manner, the LCY delegation could among other things see for itself through direct contacts how the people in the USSR, aware of future challenges, are seeking new solutions and new ways of organizing economic and social life. [end recording]

CROATIAN SR, USSR SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL 13 Dec

LD140051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Tuheljske Toplice, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- A protocol on work contracts worth $120 million for the construction in the USSR of facilities in the food processing industry, and the construction in the SR of Croatia of water engineering projects, was signed today in Tuheljske Toplice near Zagreb by the Moscow-based foreign trade organization Selkhozpromeksport and the Zagreb Astra work organization. The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Yuriy Borisov, chairman of Selkhozpromeksport, and for Astra by its Director of General Dragutin Skrgatic.

The signing of the protocol was attended by Vladimir Loginov, [USSR] minister of land reclamation and water resources, and Cedo Pajic, chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee of the SR of Croatia. The cooperation agreed to in the protocol comprises the conclusion of a contract, according to which in 1987 work and design documentation will be realized on the Vologda combine in Vologda in the RSFSR, and in the SR of Croatia and the construction of irrigation facilities at the mouth of the river Neretva, in (Odransko Polje), the Drava Basin and elsewhere.

ELECTRIC POWER SHORTAGE WORSENS IN VOJVODINA

LD111114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Summary] The energy situation in Vojvodina has worsened considerably, forcing the authorities to impose first and second degree restrictions on the use of electricity. It is estimated that the daily shortfall in electricity amounts to about 7 million kilowatt hours, and yesterday the province had to import 4 million kilowatt hours from Switzerland to satisfy the demand.

The provincial government insisted yesterday that all measures envisaged by the energy program be implemented to normalize the situation. It also urged relevant bodies to establish who was responsible for the present shortage.

MONTENEGRO LACKS ELECTRICITY, RESTRICTIONS

LD132221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Summary] Titograd, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Montenegrin electric power industry is experiencing a shortage of almost 3 million kwh of electricity per day, so that first and second degree restrictions are still in force. This means that 10 percent less electricity is being supplied to domestic consumers and work organizations in the republic, and street and shop lighting has been reduced by half. The use of neon advertisements and additional heating in business and social premises is also forbidden.

CROATIAN POWER SUPPLY 'INCREASINGLY UNFAVORABLE'

LD132245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- Following an unusually long dry period, the electricity situation in Croatia is becoming increasingly unfavorable. At present there are no restrictions in electricity consumption, but the Croatian electric power organizaitons are appealing for savings to be made. Water levels at hydroelectric power stations are 20 to 25 percent below the usual level for the time of year. The reservoirs contain sufficient water for the production of 519 milion kwh of electricity which is 13 percent below plan.

ROMANIA 'JEOPARDIZED' ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY

LD142127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2350 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 10 (TANJUG) -- By excessively drawing on the hydro-power potential of the Danube, Romania has jeopardized Yugoslavia's electric power industry when it is suffering from one of the longest droughts. Due to insufficient power production, Yugoslavia has already announced power restrictions throughout the country.

This situation, already commented by the press, was pointed out in today's statement of the Yugoslav Electric Power Industry Association (JUGEL). The statement says Romania excessively used the joint accumulation lake "Djerdap 1" on the Danube since mid-September, and thus considerably lessened the reserves of electric power in Yugoslavia.

JUGEL points out that Romania has breached an agreement on the use of river potentials, and that it has done so repeatedly in the past six years since the hydro-power plant on the Danube was opened. The reduction in power production on the Yugoslav side of "Djerdap 1", due to excessive Romanian production, has prompted greater exploitation of other Yugoslav accumulations. Failures of Yugoslav thermo-power plants located in this zone have placed in question the operation of such major industrial facilities as iron works and refineries.